

THE NAPAN

Vol. XLVI] No. 23 - E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

ITS THE FASHION
SELLS THE FABRIC

MEET ME AT
MADILL'S.

PROMPTITUDE
EFFICIENCY.

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

Nowadays Its

"Madill's" Greater Napanee's Big Store

Its an astonishing, an unprecedented condition, this balkiness of spring! Manufacturers, wholesalers and jobbers throughout Canada are exasperatingly overstocked. Therefore we have been able to purchase large quantities of superior new goods at prices sensationallly lower than the usual wholesale prices. As fast as these purchases hurry in we rush them on sale. This announcement forcefully illustrates that fact, and the Madill store therefore presents many remarkable economy offerings.

Dress Goods Section.

Every day is adding to our stock of selected Dress Fabrics. In many instances we import only one costume length of a kind in that way we confine the duplication of costumes, protecting our patrons against the commonplace.

Exclusive costumes in grey and black, tan mixtures, black and white with red over plaid and black and white check, the very newest in 7 yard patterns \$1.25 yard.

Pretty new plaids and stripe latest novelties shown at the horse show in swaggar patterns and colorings. all wool 42 in. to 54 in. wide \$1.00 yard.

A splendid assortment of 75c Tweeds in the new arrivals in grey mixtures light and dark with pretty over plaids the newest things of the season 75c a yard.

An extremely large showing of newest greys, greens, fawns, in mixtures of grey, 40 in. wide, all wool, special at 50c.

Special Prices on Colored Muslins and White Sheer Goods.

Extra 688 pairs only Ladies' Cotton Hose, the finest and best grade on the market in all sizes 8 to 10, well shaped, good size perfect fitting, sold the world over at 25c per pair, but on account of their being a slightly imperfect not any holes, mind you in many pairs it is almost impossible to find the imperfection. These will go on sale Saturday 9 a. m. and while they last 15c, or **Extra** 2 Pair for 25 Cents. **Extra**

Ask to see (Silvercloth) the magic polisher for cleaning silverware and all brass mountings. (Ask for Sample Package 25c.)

On Sale 2 Days, Saturday and Monday 15 only Ladies' best and newest Short Coats in excellent tweed materials in the latest colorings of black and white, green and pretty grey mixtures with self strappings and contrasting shades of velvet collars and cuffs with button trimmings, in the most up-to-date styles of semi-fitting Box Back and the famous Pony Coat. On sale Saturday and Monday, 2 days only, regular \$8 and \$9 **\$6.49** while they last. (READY-TO-WEAR SECTION.)

On sale Saturday 9 a.m. 24 only, Ladies' Fine Night Gowns, 89 Cents.

See the pretty goods offered by every department in the very newest styles, namely—white wash collars in soft and stiff styles 25c, white gloves in Lisle and silk 25c to \$1.25, white wash belts 25c, white hosiery 25c to 50c, white muslins at all prices, white dress goods in wool 50c to \$1.50 yard, white blouses 50c to \$6.00, white wash silks at 25c, 50c, and 75c yard, white lace curtains 20c to \$10.00 pair. Pretty white linens for table use

Men's Cravenette Raincoat Sale

Saturday May 18th, and until Wednesday 22nd, we are going to offer you the choice of any Raincoat we have in stock excepting (Nos. 520 and 21) at

20 PER CENT. OFF

These Coats take the place of spring overcoats and are absolutely rain proof. We have many splendid patterns for you to choose from and the fit and make cannot be excelled.

\$ 8 Coats \$6.40 \$10 Coats \$ 8.00
12 Coats 9.60 14 Coats 11.20

J. L. BOYES,

NEWS NOTES.

Deseronto Lacrosse players have organized a lacrosse team.

The Adam Forepaugh circus will show in Kingston on Tuesday, June 18th.

Kingston boys have been in the habit of putting dead cats in the postal street boxes.

The Corby distillery at Corbyville, near Belleville, was burned. Loss \$250,000.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists.

Mr. Alfred Hunter, of Harrowsmith, has been appointed has been appointed Fish and game Warden for Eastern Ontario.

William Murphy, Bagot street Kingston, had a cannon firecracker explode in his face with the result that he may lose the sight of his eyes.

The report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission shows that a twenty one foot canal from the bay to Montreal will cost about \$105,000,000.

Hammocks and hammock hooks, fishing tackle, refrigerators, screen doors and windows. Large variety at BOYLE & SON.

Argument was heard before the Railway Commisssors on an application for an order to compel the Grand Trunk Railway to issue two-cent a mile tickets.

A farmer residing in Tyendinaga has been summoned before the Deseronto magistrate, charged with sending skimmed and watered milk to the Deseronto cheese factory.

Mrs. Currie Steinberg, Trenton, and Edward Leslie, Roslin, were married at Trenton on April 30th. They will reside in Roslin. Mrs. Steinberg is a daughter of the late Hiram Huffman, Hay Bay.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's



Priestleys
Wool Chiffon Cloth.

Well woven, Pure in Texture
and Coloring, and of
the best finish.

ALL LEADING
SHADES,

INCLUDING

"ALICE"

BLUE,

HELIO,

GREENS,

FAWNS,

&c.

On sale Saturday 9 a.m. 24 only, Ladies' Fine Night Gowns, 89 Cents.

See the pretty goods offered by every department in the very newest styles, namely—white wash collars in soft and stiff styles 25c, white gloves in Lisle and silk 25c to \$1.25, white wash belts 25c, white hosiery 25c to 50c, white muslins at all prices, white dress goods in wool 50c to \$1.50 yard, white blouses 50c to \$6.00, white wash silks at 25c, 50c, and 75c yard, white lace curtains 20c to \$10.00 pair. Pretty white linens for table use these goods shown for the asking.

On sale Thursday, May 23rd, 9.30 a.m.—300 yards best Dress Bindings, in Velvet, Brush, and Brush and Velvet, combined in all shades but black. Regular 5c to 7c yard. Thursday, May 23rd 3c. Yard

Madill Values in Carpets

Notwithstanding the fact that prices are away up and likely to go higher in these goods we can at present supply them at less money than ever, having secured from the makers a large shipment of 3000 yards clearing lines, which we will be unable to repeat. They are as follows:

English Tapestry Carpets—a choice selection in floral conventional, and oriental designs, pleasing color combinations, regular 75c yard: Madill Price 59c yard

Brussels—guaranteed genuine Brussels (not pateau or imitation) but real Brussels, in stylish designs and beautiful two tone colorings, regular \$1.10 yard: Madill Price 85c yard

Best 5 Frame Brussels—we purpose giving our customers the benefit of a judicious purchase. Remember these are English 5 frame Brussels, and are being sold elsewhere at \$1.40 & \$1.50 yd. Madill price \$1.15 yard

These goods go on sale Saturday morning 9 a.m. Come early.

Special—Our 36 inch Black Chiffon Taffeta at the old price \$1.00 per yard.

Curtains and Draperies

We are better prepared than ever to meet your needs in Lace Curtains and draperies. More space, better facilities for displaying and water varieties, all add to the pleasure of buying here. Beautiful Curtain materials by the yard 20c to 50c per yard. Elegant Swiss Lace 3½ yards long \$4.00 to \$10 pair. Tapestry and Chenille Curtains of best quality and newest designs, 3½ yards long, and excellent width. Tapestry \$1.50 to \$14 pair. Chenille \$3.50 to \$7.50 pair.

New Rope Portieres of best coloring of green and red, with gold thread woven in the rope, one of the newest on the market \$6.00 to \$12.

Window Shades, plain, lace and insertion, all colors, regular size, complete, 35c to \$1.25 each.

Our showing of Table Linens and Napkins never was better as to assortment of designs and length and quality the highest standard of excellence. Table Linen 25c to \$1.50 per yard. Napkins \$1.00 to \$5 per dozen.

Get the Habit
Come to
Madill's



Your Money
goes
Further Here.

I.C.E. Ice season is here. First come first served.

S. CASEY DENISON,



White Orpington Eggs for Hatching from Canada's Best White Orpingtons—Prize Winners at Montreal, Boston, Toronto, and Guelph.

Eggs \$1.00 per Setting for balance of Season.

THE - DOMINION - BANK

Is Open Saturdays

from 9 a. m. to 3 p.m.
and from 7 to 9
in the Evening.

DUDLEY L. HILL,
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

ALBERT COLLEGE,
Belleville, Ont.

345 students enrolled during college years 1905-6, — 168 young ladies and 175 young men, attendance increased two and one half times in 15 years.

Conservatory and University examination in all departments of Music; graduating courses under full staff of specialists in—Book-Keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Elocution, Physical Culture, Fine Arts and Domestic Science.

Special attention given to Matriculation and Teachers' Courses; New Pipe Organ and Art Gallery recently added; Gymnasium and large Athletic Grounds. Buildings heated with steam and lighted by electricity.

Will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 11th, 1906 For calendar or room, address,
PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D
Belleville, Ont.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada
TRENT CANAL.
Holland River Division.
SECTION No. 2
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to Alex. J. N. Grant, Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received until 10 o'clock on Wednesday, the 29th May, 1907, for the works connected with the construction of Section No. 2, Holland River Division of the Canal.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont., and at the office of A. T. Kerr, Division Engineer, Newmarket, Ont., at which places forms of tender may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 7th May, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for.

DONT FORGET.

For good Coffee go to Kelly's; also 3 lbs. Redpath's cut Loaf Sugar for 25c Fancy Navel Oranges, sweet and seedless 35c per doz., large size Grapefruit 3 for 25c., Lemons 20c. per doz., and for choice Red Salmon 15c. per tin.

At H. W. KELLY'S,
Campbell House Corner.

skilled and waited back to the Deseronto cheese factory.

Mrs. Carrie Steinberg, Trenton, and Edward Leslie, Roslin, were married at Trenton on April 30th. They will reside in Roslin. Mrs. Steinberg is a daughter of the late Hiram Huffman, Hay Bay.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scatches and every form of contagious itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by T. B. WALLACE.

Several cases of smallpox have been reported from Smith's Falls. They are of a mild type however, and the provincial health department has not considered it necessary to send a man to look into them.

A destructive fire occurred Friday night last at the village of Shannonville. The Commercial House, owned by William Ryan, and the Orange Hall, situated next door, were destroyed. Loss about \$8000.

The Deseronto Iron Works commenced operations on Saturday after a prolonged close down. Extensive hardwood limits, secured in the northern portion of Hastings County, guarantees a steady supply of charcoal for smelting for a number of years to come.

George Hercombe, an employee of the Ontario Powder works, Tweed, was dangerously hurt while rolling a drum of acid into the store house at the works. The drum burst, and the acid went over his body, burning him badly. His recovery is doubtful.

Frederick Jackson burned his hands while pulling the clothes from little Lilian Butlin, daughter of William Butlin, Dufferin-street, Kingston, who had set fire to herself while playing with matches in the yard. The child, four years of age, was badly burned about the face.

The Kingston Whig of Saturday says: Penniless, and in search of work an Englishman who gave the name of Henry Porter, arrived in Kingston, to-day, stating that he had walked all the way from Napanee. He came over from the old country with a recent party of immigrants, and stopped off at Napanee. He secured work there as a driver for a grocer, but did not like the work. He says that he could not secure other employment, and that when his small stock of money ran out he started out on a tramp to Kingston. A farmer, on the market, this morning, offered him work on the farm, and he decided to give the job a trial, although he said that he did not think that he would like the work. He is about twenty-six years of age, and states that he came against the wishes of his parents.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

William Waldie, a well known and respected resident, living just east of Ganonoque, killed his wife and two children early Monday morning, with a hammer, and then cut his own throat. The cause is undoubtedly temporary insanity.

The following is a copy of his note: "Upstairs will be found the work of a mental and physical wreck, a mania for the last two years unknown to any one but myself. I would to God I had never been born. I have killed the dearest woman and unborn boy, and the two sweetest children. I had intended to kill myself, but I could not, at the last, leave them to the scoff of the world. I have been hoodwinked by those who should have been my friends, and can see no future as I am utterly maimed to manage myself or to accomplish my work."

STAND
HARD WEAR

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
MODERN METHOD
FLOOR FINISHES

The Medical Hall

FREE EXPRESS.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 17th 1907

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

HISTORICAL.

Napanee, May 10th, 1907.

A meeting to organize a Lennox & Addington Historical Society was held in the Public Library Building on Thursday evening May 9th, at 7 30 p. m.

The following citizens were present: Mrs. H. T. Forward, Miss Ruth Morphy, Mrs. R. C. Cartwright, Mrs. Peter Bristol, Mrs. A. W. Grange, Mrs. F. F. Miller, Mrs. F. E. Burritt, Mrs. D. C. McNaughton, Mrs. Jehiel Aylsworth, Mrs. J. P. Vrooman, Miss J. E. Ham, Mrs. A. MacDonald, Mrs. J. A. Shibley, Mrs. H. Finkle, Mrs. W. S. Herrington, Miss Leonora Jarvie, Mrs. Clagence M. Warner, Messrs. Uriah Wilson, M. P.; W. A. Bellhouse, Rev. F. T. Dibb, W. S. Herrington, F. E. Miller, W. T. Gibbard, R. A. Crookery, Rev. J. R. Conn, Ernest J. Walters, T. G. Carscadden, M. L. A.; U. M. Wilson, James Daly, Dr. J. P. Vrooman, G. S. Hawley, Rev. Alexander MacDonald, Fred Burrows, Canon Jarvis, Rev. W. H. Emsley, U. J. Flach, and C. M. Warner.

On motion Mr. Clarence M. Warner took the chair and delivered the following address:

Ladies and Gentlemen:— I have called this meeting at the request of a few friends, who on several occasions have expressed to me their wish to see the County of Lennox and Addington represented in the work of collecting the material necessary for the preservation of the records and documents required to make a complete and satisfactory history of any community.

During the two and a half years which I have spent in Napanee, it has been my privilege to secure many interesting papers, maps, and records of the early settlement of our County and Town, I should like to see these housed in a proper place, so that future generations may also have the pleasure of studying them.

The principal object in holding this meeting is to determine whether our citizens are sufficiently interested in this matter to warrant the formation of a Lennox and Addington Historical Society. Several ladies and gentlemen have encouraged the idea, and I believe with such a support as we can obtain from the Ontario Historical Society, and the Ontario and Dominion Governments that we shall be able to keep up with the other societies in the Province, and in time have our County history well written, and the Archives filled with rare and valuable historical relics.

Lennox and Addington occupies a peculiarly interesting situation historically. The landing of the United Empire Loyalists upon the shores of the Bay of Quinte, marks a place in Canadian History which all students recognize. It is in fact a turning point in the English rule of Ontario. Dr. Ryerson has written a very valuable work on the settlement of these early pioneers, and Dr. Caniff's history will always be interesting to the student. What we want is a collection of all these books, and in addition, the original data from which these works have been compiled. I fear a vast amount of it has already been destroyed. Let us make it our object to see that what remains is carefully looked after.

I have sent a notice of this meeting to the various officials of Historical Societies throughout Ontario, and to the Professor of History in the most prominent colleges; also to those Government officials, both at Ottawa and Toronto, whose special work would them interested in the move.

The Ontario Historical Society provides in its Constitution for the affiliation of the local societies, and I sincerely hope that you will decide to-night to organize elect officers, appoint a Committee to draw up a proper Constitution and By-Laws, and determine a proper annual fee.

I should like to hear from those present and have all sides of this subject discussed. Mr. W. S. Herrington was appointed Secretary protem.

Rev. Canon Jarvis explained the work-

FRED CHINNECK
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chinneck's Jewellery Store
Near Royal Hotel
Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the Court of Revision for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the Village of Bath for the year 1907, will be held in the Town Hall, Bath, on THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23rd, 1907, at 7 30 o'clock.

MAX ROBERTSON,
Clerk of the Municipality of Bath.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Revision of the Township of Richmond will be held on Monday the third day of June, 1907 at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. at the Town Hall, Selby, for the hearing of the appeals against Assessment Roll of 1907. All persons interested are required to attend and govern themselves accordingly.

ABRAM WINTERS
Tp. Clerk.
Selby May 14 th, 1907.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby for the year 1907, will be held at the Chatsen House in the village of Denbigh, on Saturday the first day of June 1907, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. Dated at Denbigh this 13th day of May A. D. 1907.

PAUL STEIN
Township Clerk.

Postponement

—THE—

MASS MEETING!

and the Business Meeting of the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association, advertised for May 16th, are postponed.

J. P. VROOMAN,
President.

TENDERS WANTED!

Sealed tenders, marked "Tenders for West Street Sewer" addressed to the undersigned, for the construction of a sewer on West Street, from the corner of Thomas and West Streets to connect with the Dundas Street sewer will be received by the Town Clerk up to

Monday, the 20th Day May 1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

Plans and specifications of said sewer are on file in the office of J. J. Graham, Chief Constable.

A marked cheque for 10% of tender to accompany tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.

RESERVE \$3,600,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.
E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same. Interest payable quarterly, on the last day of February, May, August and November. Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.
Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

SEEDS!

AT SYMINGTON'S

"If you want a good lawn get our imported New York Seeds! They are the best for lawns and permanent pastures, and for lowness of price and highness of quality are unequalled."

—REMEMBER—

We buy as well as sell, seeds of all kinds, also Roots, Raw Furs, Evaporated Apples, etc.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
DUNDAS ST., NAPANEE.

LIME FOR SALE.

Fresh Lime and Putty always on hand, at kiln on Kingston Road, one quarter mile from town. Lime 20c. per bushel.

PAT BERGIN,
Napanee, Ont.

F. W. SMITH,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Strictly Private and Confidential.

Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

30-5-m

MILLINERY

Besides the latest styles in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, which are here in abundance ready for your choosing, we have the very latest produced in

BELTS White embroidered wash Belts, leather and handsome kid belts, in white, black and dresden effects

NECKWEAR To see the variety shown here is to acquaint you at once with the newest creations procurable in collars.

GLOVES There is every probability of long Gloves particularly in kid, very early.

New Underskirts in black and colored come and see them before buying, you will save money.

DOXSEE & CO.
The Leading Millinery House.

FOR SALE—One Sawyer & Massey Stone Crusher, and four gravel spreader wagons. Apply to J. C. VANDYCK, Conway, Ont.

FOR SALE Good Brick Residence on north side of Bridge Street. Hard and Soft water, fine lot good barn, nice garden land. Apply to E. J. POLLARD.

HOUSE TO RENT—That desirable Brick Dwelling on Adelphi Street, now occupied by Mr. F. C. Anderson. Possession April 1st. Apply to M. C. BOGART, Agent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Pure bred White Wyandotte, and White Orpington. E. J. POLLARD.

FOR SALE about 4 acres of land on Robin's Hill, with good house, barn and bee house, or if not sold, will trade this property for a house in Napanee. Apply to MRS. W. T. PEARSON, second house from Mrs. Leonard McCabe, Bridge Street, Napanee. Napanee, April 10th, 1907. 19-c-p

WANTED, by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging. Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

New Cash Grocery

you will be able to-night to organize elected officers, appoint a Committee to draw up a proper Constitution and By-laws, and determine a proper annual fee.

I should like to hear from those present and have all sides of this subject discussed. Mr. W. S. Herrington was appointed Secretary pro tem.

Rev. Canon Jarvis explained the working of Historical Societies in general and the benefits to be derived from such an organization in this County.

It was moved by the Rev. Canon Jarvis and seconded by the Rev. W. H. Emsley that this meeting resolve that an Historical Society be formed, to be known as the Lennox and Addington Historical Society. Carried unanimously.

Communications were read by the acting Secretary from Miss Fitzgibbon, Secretary of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto; David Boyle, Secretary of the Ontario Historical Society and from Sir Gilbert Parker, wishing success and expressing ardent sympathy.

The following officers were unanimously elected for the first year:

Hon. Presidents—The Rev. Canon Jarvis, —John Gibbard Esq.
President—Clarence M. Warner.
Vice President—Mrs. Alex. Grange.
Sec'y-Treasurer—Ulysses J. Flach.
Committee—Mrs. H. T. Forward
Fred. Burrows.
Uriah Wilson Esq. M. P.
Sheriff Hawley.
The Rev. A. Macdonald.

The President thanked those present for the honor conferred and explained that he had addressed a communication to the Mayor and Town council asking for the use of the upper floor of the Library Building for the Society, and further asking that the hall be plastered and steps built, and the council unanimsly agreed to grant every thing asked for. The President further explained that a subscription list had been circulated with a view to furnishing the room, and that the fourteen citizens who had been approached had subscribed \$85.00 for that purpose.

Moved by Dr. J. P. Vrooman and seconded by The Rev. Mr. Conn that the officers and committee meet as soon as practicable to draft a Constitution and prepare By-laws. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Gibbard and seconded by Mr. F. F. Miller that the question of fees be left with the executive committee to report.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. W. S. Herrington and seconded by Dr. J. P. Vrooman that Hon. President John Gibbard Esq. be invited to address the first meeting, to give reminiscences of early days, and that a stenographer, be engaged to report the remarks in full. Carried. A Motion to adjourn was carried.

Put it on the floor.

And it will do the rest. There is nothing better for floors than Prism Brand Floor Enamel. It dries hard quickly, has a varnish gloss and will not wash off, 40c a quart, 75c a half gallon. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper sole agent for Napanee.

DENBIGH.

Leta Malcolm, the thirteen months old little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm, who got badly scalded on the 2nd inst, died after intense suffering on the 6th inst. On the same date Lena, the 8 months' old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. McCoy, also died after a short illness; and on the 8th inst, Mary McDonald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McDonald, died of consumption after a long illness at the age of nearly 18 years.

Charles Petzold and Harry Lockwood, who each got a foot hurt in a similar manner while working in Mr. John S. Lane's saw mill, have about got over their "invalid" condition and will soon be able to go to work again.

Owing to the lateness of spring, feed is getting scarce here and farmers are behind with their spring work. Serious losses of cattle are also reported by many farmers.

The Court of Revision for Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby will be held at the Chatsworth House, Denbigh on Saturday the 1st day of June next. An interesting time is expected.



Fred L. Hooper,

1907, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon.

Plans and specifications of said sewer are on file in the office of J. J. Graham, Chief Constable.

A marked cheque for 10% of tender to accompany tender. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. A. GRANGE,
Town Clerk.

23b
Dated May 9th, 1907.

Better than any
Floor Paint made.

Is Jamieson's Floor Enamel—dries hard with a mirror glass—Sold only in Napanee at Wallace's Drug Store.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Honor Roll

UPPER SCHOOL.

Algebra—Douglas Jemmett, Kathleen Cowan, Roland Daly, Helen Ballance, Kenneth Shorey, Marguerite Hall.

Trigonometry—(Helen Ballance, Kathleen Cowan, Douglas Jemmett, equal) Roland Daly, Kenneth Shorey, Nellie Sills, Jennie Schoales, Marguerite Hall.

Problems—Douglas Jemmett.
English Literature—Helen Ballance, Roland Daly, Kenneth Shorey, Eliza Soby.
French Authors—Edith Gibson, Helen Herrington, Kathleen Cowan, Mabel Schoales, Pearl Grieve.

German Prose—Kathleen Cowan, Edith Gibson.

Latin Authors—Kathleen Cowan, Edith Gibson, Mabel Schoales, Eva Gallagher, Eleanor Parks, Helen Herrington.

Physics—Kenneth Shorey, Roland Daly, Helen Ballance, Ray Gleeson, Gwendolin Dorland.

Physics for Matriculation—Douglas Jemmett, Kathleen Cowan.

Chemistry—Harry Beeman, Ray Gleeson.

Chemistry for Matriculation—Douglas Jemmett, Helen Herrington.

Botany—Harry Beeman, Gwendolen Dorland, Eva Gallagher, Ray Gleeson, Stella Hudgins.

Botany for Matriculation—Helen Herrington.

Zoology—Eleanor Parks, Eva Gallagher, Stella Hudgins, Harry Beeman, Gwendolen Dorland, Ray Gleeson, Mabel Schoales.

Zoology for Matriculation—Kathleen Cowan, Helen Herrington.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Latin Authors—Mary Fitzmartin, Faye Johnston, Florence Rendell, Ken Shaver, Jessie Sills, Keith Johnston, Ethel McCutcheon, Walter Caton, Maggie Close, Gladys Cliff, Harry Gleeson, Mary Vrooman, Maggie O'Brien.

Eng. Grammar—Faye Johnston, Keith Johnston, Ethel McCutcheon, Clara Jones, Maggie O'Brien, Tessie McNeill, Ken Shaver, Mary Vrooman, Harry Gleeson, Mabel Mills, Florence Rendell.

Algebra—Mabel Denison, Faye Johnston, Dalton Charters, Mabel Mills, Ethel McCutcheon, Jessie Sills, Aylsworth Bell, Maggie Close, Gladys Cliff, Maggie O'Brien, Reginald Burdekin, Keith Johnston, Tessie McNeill.

Arithmetic—Keith Johnston, Faye Johnston, Ken Shaver, Jessie Sills, Kathleen Price, Maggie Close, Percy Shorey, Mabel Mills.

Eng. Literature—Faye Johnston, Ken Shaver, Keith Johnston, Jessie Sills, Florence Rendell, Reginald Burdekin, Harry Gleeson, Gladys Cliff, Clara Jones, Marion Stevens, Percy Shorey, Maggie O'Brien, Mary Vrooman, Walter Caton, Ethel McCutcheon, Mabel Mills.

Physics—Dalton Charters, Jessie Sills, Reginald Burdekin, Ken Shaver, Keith Johnston, Marion Stevens, Gladys Cliff, Florence Rendell, Faye Johnston, Percy Shorey.

Chemistry—Mabel Denison, Reginald Burdekin, Dalton Charters, Gladys Cliff, Keith Johnston, Percy Shorey, Florence Rendell, Ethel McCutcheon, Tessie McNeill, Aylsworth Bell, Faye Johnston, Harry Gleeson, Walter Caton, Jessie Sills.

Chemistry for Matriculation—Claude Asseltine, H. Baker.

Physics for Matriculation—Claude Asseltine.



Sole Agent Napanee.

30-3-m
Smith's Jewellery Store,
Napanee.

Address Manager, 132 Lake Street,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

New Cash Grocery

New Fresh Groceries. New System. New Prices.

Next door to Wilson's Boot and Shoe Store.

Do you pay CASH

IF SO, DO YOU GET

CASH PRICES.

Our system of Syndicate buying in large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, who will not sell ordinary retail stores, enables us to give you the Wholesaler's profit. Our system of no credit to any person enables us to give better value as we have none of the expenses or losses of the credit system.

We will quote you a few of the prices we have been selling at all winter in our Picton Store and leave you to compare them with the prices of your local grocer.

24lbs No 1 Yellow Sugar	\$1.00	Featherstrip Coconut, per pound	25c
22 lbs Redpath's standard granulated	\$1.00	Baker's Cocoa, 13c and 25c	
100 lbs "	\$4.50	Pure Cream of Tartar, per pound	30c
4 lbs Icing Sugar	25c	" Ground Ginger	25c
4 lbs fine fruit Sugar	25c	" Cinnamon	30c
3 1/2 lbs Paris Lump	25c	" Cloves	30c
9 lbs best rolled Oats	25c	Nutmegs 9 for 5c, per pound	45c
8 lbs best rolled Wheat	25c	Tomatoes per tin	10c
10 lbs Gold Dust Cornmeal	25c	Corn or Peas, 3 tins	25c
6 bars Surprise Soap	25c	Royal Yeast Cakes	4c
6 " Sunlight Soap	25c	Baking Soda 4c, 3 pounds	10c
6 " Castile Soap	25c	Cow Brand Soda	4c
3 " Baby's Own	25c	Washing Soda, 3 pounds	5c
12 " Judd Soap	25c	Blending, 1 pound package	4c
Comfort Soap per bar	4c	Briar Tobacco, per plug	9c
2 in 1 shoe polish	8c	Napoleon "	9c
Big 3 shoe polish	8c	3 plugs Prince of Wales	25c
10c Electric Paste	5c	3 1/2 plugs Bobbs	25c
Large Lamp Chimneys	5c	7 cuts Currency	25c
Medium Lamp Chimneys	4c	4 cuts Stag	30c
7 doz Clothes Pins	10c	Large T & B	25c
Butter Color, Wells Richardson & Co's 25c size	20c	Casino Cat, 1 lb package	25c
15c size	12c	Como, with pipe	45c
Diamond Dyes, any shade, per pkg.	75c	Houde's No 1 with pipe	50c
American Coal Oil	17c	Mixed Bird Seed, per pound	7c
We give 10 per cent off all package Teas and package Breakfast foods.		Essences, any flavor, 1 oz bottle, 5c, 2 oz 8c, 3 oz	10c
Brooms about wholesale prices.		16 oz pkg Seeded Raisins	10c
Prepared Paints, equal to any brand, per quart	35c	No 1 cleaned Currants 3 lbs	25c
		Best spring Mop	12c

Goods cost no more delivered in Napanee, so we will start here at our regular established Picton prices.

Our Montreal house wants 5000 dozen nice fresh eggs weekly. We pay the highest prices cash to farmers or to stores F. O. B. your station.

NEWMAN, LIVINGSTONE & CO

M. FOSTER, Manager Napanee Branch.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Toronto.

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Napanee and district, The Crown Bank of Canada will be open SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS 4 TIMES A YEAR AND CALCULATED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Farmer's notes discounted—farmers' sales notes collected.

A general Banking business transacted.

Your Account is Solicited.

R. G. H. TRAVERS, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

Better Underwear



Do You Want a Home

in the prosperous West? If so, write us for particulars of lands for sale in the Selkirk District, within 20 to 40 miles of the city of Winnipeg. Lowest transportation charges and best ready market in the West. First-class soil. No other locality offers as good opportunities for increase in values.

THE SELKIRK LAND & INVESTMENT CO., Limited, Selkirk, Manitoba.

TRUE TO LIFE.

"Now, Henry," said the bride, "I want you to understand distinctly that I do not wish to be taken for a bride. I am going to act exactly as if I were an old married woman. So, dearest, do not think me cold and unloving if I treat you very practically when there is anybody by."

"I don't believe I can pass for an old married man," said Henry. "I am so fond of you that I am bound to show it. I am sure to betray myself."

"No, you mustn't, dear. I insist that you behave just like an old married man. You will, won't you, dear?"

"Well, darling, I'll try; but I know I shall not succeed."

On the first evening of their arrival at the hotel the bride retired, and the groom fell in with a whisky party, with whom he sat playing cards until four o'clock in the morning. His wife spent the weary hours in weeping. At last he turned up, and met his grief-stricken bride with the hilarious question: "Well, haven't I been doing the old married man true to life?"

She never referred to the subject again, and everybody in future knew

PEEVISH AND CROSS.

Peevish, cross babies are sick babies—the well baby is always happy. Perhaps there may be nothing to indicate just what is the matter, but you may depend upon it there is something troubling the little one or he would not be cross. A few doses of Baby's Own Tablets will remove the cause and make baby happy. They are a certain cure for the ruinous ills of babyhood. Thousands of mothers keep them continually in the house to guard against the sudden illness of baby. A Tablet now and again will keep the little one well. Mrs. James Jewers, Beaver Harbor, N. S., says: "I have given Baby's Own Tablets to my baby as occasion required since she was a day old. They have always helped her, and now at a year and a half old she is a fine healthy child. The Tablets, I think, are indispensable to mothers of young children." Sold by druggists or by mail at 24 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ENGLISH JOKE.

Humane Officer—"My man, do you feed your horse with punctuality?"
"Cabby"—"Oh, no, sir! I mostly feed him on oats and hay!"

NATURE'S ALARM SYSTEM.

Agent—"I am introducing a new patent burglar alarm—"

Homer—"Don't need it. We have a

HAVE TOO MUCH LIBERTY.

The Chinese in South Africa are Not Enslaved.

Sir West Ridgeway, the head of the late Commission to South Africa, has given an interview in which he expresses his views on the present situation in the Transvaal.

Much, he says, depends upon the attitude of the Progressive position in the new Legislature. If they will follow their able and judicious leader, Sir George Farrar, all will be well; but if they listen to wilder spirits who adopt the policy of exasperation, and continue to dilate on the disloyalty of the Dutch, there may be a revival of racial antipathies. Here, again, the British press can do much by refusing to publish exasperating speeches which are really addressed to the gallery in England. And the great mining houses in London can do much by discouraging a provocative attitude on the part of their representatives in the Transvaal, and instructing them to co-operate with General Botha's Ministry in the speedy and satisfactory settlement of the various questions which concern the industry. In justice to their shareholders they should do so.

Regarding the Chinese labor question Sir West Ridgeway said:—No inquiry seems to have been made as to the antecedents of the men who were sent to South Africa, and they comprise in their ranks much of the scum and of the Boxer element of China. But there is no slavery, and nothing at all having a semblance of slavery. The Chinese are there of their own free will, and have the option to leave if they cared to do so. They did not accept the offer. There is an impression in England that they are imprisoned in enclosures. Nothing of the sort. The compounds which they inhabit cover a large area, and are unfenced and practically unguarded, and it is impossible to prevent the Chinese from leaving them if they cared to do so. The consequence is that there is not a farm-house within fifteen or twenty miles of Johannesburg which is safe from pillage and attack. If anything, the Chinese have too much liberty.

MADE REAL DIAMONDS.

But as They Were Microscopic in Size He Didn't Wear Them.

Dr. Burton, of Cambridge, started gunning last year on the attempt to make artificial diamonds, says the Jewellers' Circular-Weekly. He based his experiments on an entirely different theory to that of the late Prof. Moissan. Dr. Burton's idea grew out of the assumption that diamonds are just charcoal, only denser.

In order to achieve his object Dr. Burton used an alloy of lead and metallic calcium, to hold a piece of charcoal in solution. If the calcium is separated from the fused mass a part of the charcoal crystallizes.

To bring this effect about the agency of steam is brought into play. While the metallic alloy is in a state of ignition the seam is introduced, and small crystals of graphite are formed. When the steam is introduced at lower temperatures, microscopic crystals are produced, that prove to be diamonds, but only microscopic ones. This is the outcome of one more of the many tedious and costly experiments.

But the really valuable feature disclosed by the laboratory work in this case is that it knocks off its pedestal the former theory that the real Simon Pure diamond of Dame Nature's laboratory is formed by the influence of an excessively high temperature followed by intense pressure on sudden cooling.

At least this experiment of Dr. Burton opens up a new theory that can run nip and tuck with the old one. The rival theory is that real diamonds are due to the presence of some unknown solvent of carbon separated at a very high pressure.

TORTURING RHEUMATISM.

Suffered for Five Years — Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Agonizing pains, sometimes in one

DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

CHAPTER XXVIII.—(Continued).

For a moment Jim stands dumb with consternation at the announcement of this intention; but, reflecting that it would not be a whit more irrational to attempt to reason with a madman who had reached the padded-room stage of lunacy, than with his present companion, he contents himself with saying:

"And supposing that you do not learn to-night where she has gone?"

"There is no use in supposing anything so impossible!"

But as the hours go by, the possibility becomes a probability, the probability, a certainty! Midnight comes, and the closed telegraph-office puts a final extinguisher upon the expectation, which no one but the unhappy lover had ever entertained, that Florence would be enlightened before the dawn of another day as to the place whither her two truants have fled.

Burgoyne has accompanied his friend upon his last importunate visit to the now-going-to-bed and justly-incensed 12 Bis. He has been ashamed again to present himself at the so-often-attacked door, so has waited at the bottom of the stairs, has heard Byng's hoarse query, and the negative—curter and less suave than the last one—that follows it; has heard the door shut again, and the hopeless footsteps that come staggering down to him.

"You will go home now?"

"Perchance, Iago, I shall ne'er go home!"

replies Byng; and, though he is compelled to admit that there is no longer any possibility of his to-night obtaining the information for which he so madly hungers, that there can consequently be no question of his setting off by one of the early trains, since he would not know in which direction to go, and might only be fleeing further from her whom he would fain rejoice, yet he still keeps with fevered pertinacity to his project of spending the night a la belle étoile.

Finding it impossible to dissuade him, Jim resigns himself to bearing him company. It is with very little reluctance that he does so. There is no truer truism than that all sorrows, however mountainous, are more easily carried under God's high roof than man's low ones, and he who does not sleep has for compensation that at least he can have no dreadful waking. So the two men wander about all night in the boon southern air.

There are not many hours of a summer's night during which the stir of life has ceased and has not yet reawakened in an Italian town, the talk and the tread and the mulebells, and the flutes of the voiceful people lasting on till near the small hours, and beginning again ere those hours have had strength to grow big. But yet there is a space of time when Florence lies silent, baring her beauty to the constellations alone; and under this unfamiliar and solemn and lovely aspect the two night-wanderers see her. They see her Campanile

"Commencing with the skies,"

with no distracting human bustle about her feet; they see her Perseus battailing beneath her Loggia, and her San Giorgio standing wakeful at his post on Or San Michele. They see her smiling palace rows, her stealing river, and her spanning bridges—palaces out of which no head peeps, a river on which no boat oars, bridges upon which no horse-hoof rings. They have all her churches—Santa Croce, Arnolfo's great "Bride,"

"Delirious?"

"Yes, I suppose that is what you would call it. I never saw anybody delirious before, so I do not know. I have seen Sybilla in hysterics, but I never believed that they were real—I always thought that a bucket of water would bring her round."

As a general rule, Jim may be counted upon for cordial co-operation in any hit directed against Sybilla, but now he is too spiritless even to notice it.

"I was so frightened," continues Cecilia; "it is not cheerful being all alone at the dead of night with a person talking such nonsense as she was. Amelia, of all people, to talk nonsense! I could not make out quite what it was about, but it seemed to have more or less reference to you. She was begging you to forgive her for something she had done, as far as I could gather; some treat she had prepared for you, and that you had not liked. Have you the least idea what she could have meant?"

He has every idea; but it would seem profanation to explain that her poor wandering brain is still distressedly laboring with the abortive project she had so happily framed for his enjoyment.

"She is quieter now," Sybilla's maid is with her; Sybilla really has not behaved badly—for her; she let her maid look in several times during the night; but still, for the most part I was alone with her! Oh, I do trust!"—shuddering—"that I may never again have to be alone at night with a person who is not right in her head!"

This aspiration on the part of the youngest Miss Wilson is, for the present occasion, at least, likely to be gratified; for, by the time that another night settles down on Florence, Amelia's illness has been declared by Dr. Coldstream to have every symptom of developing into the malarious Florentine fever, which not infrequently lays low the chilled or over-fatigued, or generally imprudent foreign visitor to that little Eden. Amelia has Florentine fever; and the verification of this fact is followed by all the paraphernalia of serious sickness—night and day nurses, disinfectants, physiphals.

The announcement of her being attacked by a definite and recognized disease brings at first a sort of relief to Burgoyne's mind, which, under Cecilia's frightened and frightening word-pictures, had been beset by terrors great in proportion to their vagueness. Now that Amelia is confessedly sick of a fever, there is nothing abnormal in her being "odd," and "stupid," and "wandering," these being only the inevitable stages on a road which will—which must lead to ultimate recovery. His heart is heavy, yet scarcely so heavy as it had been upon his arrival in the morning, when, late in the afternoon—not sooner do the claims upon him of the disorganized and helpless family of his betrothed relax—he returns to the Minerva to look after Byng. Having had every reason to fear that he will not find him at the hotel, but will be obliged again to set off in pursuit of him through the streets and squares so repeatedly traversed last night, he is relieved to learn from the hotel servants that the young man is in his bed-room. He finds him there indeed; no longer stretched in the blessed oblivion of deep sleep upon his bed, but sitting on a hard chair by the open window, his arms resting upon the back, and his face crushed down upon them. By no slightest movement does he show consciousness of his

Humane Officer—"My man, do you feed your horse with punctuality?" Cabby—"Oh, no, sir! I mostly feed him on oats and hay!"

NATURE'S ALARM SYSTEM.
Agent—"I am introducing a new patent burglar alarm."
Home—"Don't need it. We have a baby in the house."

Simkins: "Old skinner is considered pretty well to do, isn't he?" Timkins: "Yes. Also pretty hard to do."

Ethel—"You say she is an entertaining talker?" Caustique—"Oh, my, yes; she can entertain herself for hours at a time."

It Retains Old and Makes New Friends
—Time was when Dr. Thomas' Echinaria Oil had but a small field of distribution; but now its territory is widespread. Those who first recognized its curative qualities still value it as a specific, and while it retains its old friends it is ever making new. It is certain that whoever once uses it will not be without it.

Visitor—"How long are you in for, my poor man?" Prisoner—"Dunno, ma'am." Visitor—"How can that be?" Prisoner—"It's a life sentence."

SCALD HEAD is a disgusting and obstinate disease, frequent in children. Treatment: Perfect cleanliness and a generous application of Weaver's Cerate. Mothers will be glad to learn this.

Jeweller—"And would you like to put the lady's name on the ring, sir?" Cautious Young Man—"Er—well—I think you might just put 'To my beloved.'"

One trial of Mother Graves' Worm Expeller will convince you that it has no equal as a worm medicine. Buy a bottle and see if it does not please you.

Magistrate: "What! do you mean to say your husband struck you, and that the physical wreck?" Mrs. Maloney—"Yes, yer honor, but he's only been a physical wreck since he struck me."

ITCH, Mange, Pimples, Scratches and every form of contagious itch in human or animal cure in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Father: "Young Uperton is going to propose for your hand, son." Daughter: "How do you know?" Father: "I hear he has been making inquiries as to my financial standing."

Signs of Danger: Have you lost your appetite? Have you a coated tongue? Have you an unpleasant taste in the mouth? Does your head ache and have you dizziness? If you are suffering from any of these and you need medicine, but you do not like medicine, let that perfect safety to medicine must suffer, but under the circumstances the wise men would procure a box of Parke's Vegetable Pills and speedily get himself in health, and strive to keep so.

Mrs. Prentice: "How do you always manage to have such delicious beef?" Mrs. Blundry—"I select a good, honest butcher, and then stand by him!" (Mrs. Prentice: "You mean that you give him all your trade?" Mrs. Blundry: "No; I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat.")

Real theory is that real diamonds are due to the presence of some unknown solvent of carbon separated at a very high pressure.

TORTURING RHEUMATISM.
Suffered for Five Years — Cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Agonizing pains, sometimes in one part of the body, sometimes in another, more often in the back or joints—that's rheumatism. Do not delay in finding a cure. Each day makes the disease worse—increases the torture. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured thousands. They cured Mr. Hiroce Plante, of Sorel, Que. of a most aggravated case of rheumatism. What they did for Mr. Plante they can do for you. He says: "I was seized with rheumatism. I walked as if my boots were filled with pebbles. The pains, starting in my feet, spread to all parts of the body; my back and joints became affected. For upwards of five years I suffered the greatest agony. Often I was confined to bed, hardly able to move. Nothing seemed to help me. I despaired of ever being well again. By good chance Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention and I decided to try them. I got six boxes—before they were gone I felt a great improvement. I continued the treatment and my health gradually came back till now I do not feel the least pain—I am totally cured. It was a surprise to my friends to see me on the street again well and strong after five years of torture. They wanted to know what brought about the change. I told them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For I took no other medicine once I began their use. Rheumatic sufferers give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial; they will surely do for you what they did for me."

It is in the blood — poor blood—that such troubles as rheumatism, indigestion, dizziness, heart palpitation, anaemia, weakness and a host of other diseases find their root. It is the blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act on. They make it pure, rich, red and health-giving. That is why they cure all the common ailments of everyday life. Sold by druggists or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Judge (in breach-of-promise case) — "You say you must have been temporarily insane when you proposed to the plaintiff. Can you prove it?" Defendant: "I can, your honor, if you will cause the plaintiff to remove her veil so that the jury can see her face."

Some persons have periodical attacks of Canadian cholera, dysentery or diarrhoea, and have to use great precautions to avoid the disease. Change of water, cooking, and green fruit, is sure to bring on the attacks. To such persons we would recommend Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial as being the best medicine in the market for all summer complaints. If a few drops are taken in water when the symptoms are noticed no further trouble will be experienced.

"Oh, Dick, my lad," remarked a man who was noted for an objectionable habit of sponging on his acquaintances, "father's unshars, eh? Hope I haven't disturbed him at his dinner?" "Oh, no," replied Dick candidly, "we were just going to start when father saw you from the window and told mother not to have dinner till you had gone!"

him through the streets and squares so repeatedly traversed last night, he is relieved to learn from the hotel servants that the young man is in his bed-room. He finds him there indeed; no longer stretched in the blessed oblivion of deep sleep upon his bed, but sitting on a hard chair by the open window, his arms resting upon the back, and his face crushed down upon them. By no slightest movement does he show consciousness of his friend's entrance.
"I am afraid I have been a long time away," says the latter kindly.
"Have you?" answers Byng, his voice coming muffled through lips still buried in his own coat-sleeve. "I do not know; I have done with time!"
"I do not know how you have managed that," rejoins Jim, still indulgently, though a shade drily. "Have you been here all day?"
"I do not know where I have been. Yes,"—lifting his head—"I do; I have been to the Piazza d'Azeglio."
"Well?"
"They know where she is. They were packing her things; through the door I saw them tying the label on the box; if I had tried I could have read the address on the label; but I did not. She had forbidden them to give it to me; in her telegram she had forbidden them to give it to anyone."

CHAPTER XXIX.

Jim refrains from saying how likely this culmination of his friend's woes has appeared to him, since it would have been the height of the illogical for the Le Marchants to have put themselves to extreme inconvenience in order to escape from a person to whom they immediately afterwards gave the power of following them. He refrains from saying it, because he knows of how very little consoling power the "told you so" philosophy is possessed.
"And what will you do now?"
"Do! What is there to do? What does a man do when he is shot through the heart?"
"I believe that in point of fact he jumps his own height in the air. I know that a Buffalo does," replies Burgoyne, with a matter-of-fact dryness, which proceeds less from want of sympathy, than from an honest belief that it is the best and kindest method of dealing with Byng's heroics.
"Shot through the heart!" murmurs the latter, repeating his own phrase as if he found a dismal pleasure in it. "I had always been told that it was a painless death; I now know the contrary."

"Shall you stay here? There is no longer any use in your staying here."
"There is no longer any use in my doing anything, or leaving anything undone."
"There's nothing in this world can make me joy. Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale. Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man!"
So saying, he replaces his head upon his arms, and his arms upon the chair-rail, with the air of one who, upon mature consideration, has decided to maintain that attitude for the remainder of his life.

A week has passed; a week upon which Burgoyne looks back as upon a blur of wretchedness, with distinct points of pain sticking up here and there out of it. It is a blur; for it is a time-space, without the usual limitations and divisions of time; a week not cut up into orderly lengths of day and night, but in which each has puzzlingly run into and overlapped each other. There have been nights when he has not been in bed at all, and there have been days when he has slept heavily at unaccustomed hours. He has not dined at any particular time; he has shared forlorn breakfasts, dotted about the morning, as the less or more anxiously about Amelia dictated, with the Wilsons. He has drunk more tea than he ever did in his life before, and the result of this whole condition of things is, that he cannot for the life of him tell whether the day of the week is Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday, and that he has lost all sense of propriety such gibberish!"


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A New Orleans woman was thin.
Because she did not extract sufficient nourishment from her food.
She took Scott's Emulsion.
Result:
She gained a pound a day in weight.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00



Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

—safest regulator for baby. Prevents colic and vomiting—gives healthful rest—cures diarrhoea without the harmful effects of medicines containing opium or other injurious drugs.

50c.—at drug-stores.
National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited,
Montreal.

portion. He has not the least idea whether the dreadful moments when he stood on the landing outside Amelia's door, and heard her heart-rendering beg him not to go away from her for quite so long, to be a little gladder to see her when he came back; or again affectingly assure him that she can do quite well, be quite cheerful without him, whether, I say, those dreadful moments were really only moments, or stretched into hours.

Besides the agony of remorse that the impatient listening to those pathetic prayers and unselfish assurances cause him, he suffers too from another agony of shame, that the father and sister, standing, like himself with ears stretched at that shut door, should be let into the long secret of his cruelty and coldness, that secret, which for eight years she has so gallantly been hiding. It is an inexpressible relief to him that at least the old man's thickened hearing admits, but very imperfectly, his daughter's rapid utterances.

"Poor soul! I cannot quite make out what it is all about," he says, with his hand to his ear; "but I catch your name over and over again, Jim; I suppose it is all about you."

Cecilia, however, naturally hears as well as he himself does, and apparently pitying the drawn misery of his face, whispers to him comfortingly—
"You must not mind, you know it is all nonsense. She talks very differently when she is well."

The Wilson family have never hitherto shown any very marked affection for Burgoyne, but now it seems as if they could hardly bear him out of their sight. They cling to him not because he is he—Jim makes himself no illusion on that head—but because they have got into such a habit of leaning, that it is no longer possible to them to stand upright. He had never realized till now how helpless they are. He had known that Amelia was the pivot upon which the whole family turned; but he had not brought home to himself how utterly the machine fell to pieces when that pivot was withdrawn.

(To be continued).

A MAGISTRATE INVESTIGATES ZAM-BUK

SAYS IS A WONDERFUL HEALER AND DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

Probably no household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, recently tested this famous balm, and this is what he says of it:

"The Pavilion,
"Goldfields, B. C.

To the Zam-Buk Co.

"Gentlemen.—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing, which no doctor had been able to do any good for.

"I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Roger F. Perry,

"Justice of the Peace for B. C." Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fat Zam-Buk

LEGACY LED TO SUICIDE.

London Woman Takes Her Own Life for a Trivial Matter.

Legacies have been having ill effects in London of late. As a sort of sequel to the story which was recently reported of the aristocratic young Englishman who was left a fortune of \$110,000 and exchanged it all for experience, there comes to light another pathetically interesting case. It is that of Mrs. Annie Hearn, a poor woman of South London who with her husband had been left the free use of a small room and who was so worried by government demands for an inheritance tax of \$60, that she finally ended her life by taking ammonia.

The story was told by Michael Hearn, the woman's husband, at the coroner's inquest, and the man's simple tale is a severe indictment against British officialdom for its pitilessness in pressing the poor and half-starved couple for the succession duty. Michael Hearn himself was so weak and ill when he entered the witness box that he could not stand. He told the court that he had been out of work for three months, and all that he and his wife had to live on was two shillings and sixpence (62 cents) a week. This, he said, had been given them by a Roman Catholic priest.

He said the owner of the house in which they lived had died recently, leaving a will by which he and his wife were to be allowed to live in the small room they occupied rent free. While they were struggling along on the verge of starvation, the government tax collectors were pressing them for the \$60 succession duty on the legacy. The wife was fearfully worried by the government demands and feared less the officials should take away the one little room they had to call their own and turn them into the street. Completely to blacken their sky, the heir to the house was also trying to obtain possession of the room occupied by the starving couple.

The other day, after weeks of worry and approaching starvation, the woman set herself free from the hounding tax collector by drinking some liniment containing ammonia. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity caused by worry and semi-starvation accelerated greatly by worry."

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

Hamburg Paper Complains Bitterly of British Diplomacy.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, formerly the organ of Prince Bismarck, and still representing the views of a large section of Junkers and the military party, in a recent issue has a bitter article complaining of the persistent efforts of British diplomacy, assisted or inspired by King Edward, to isolate Germany from the rest of Europe and to draw a ring of hostile powers around her.

Two powers, it says, must be considered as having been in a special degree influenced by England against Germany, namely, Italy and Russia. With Italy, Britain has been thoroughly successful, and reliance can no longer be placed on her by Germany in any conflict where British interests are involved, but with Russia it is different, and there is still time to prevent efforts being made in London to come to an understanding with the Czar's Government.

It is absolutely necessary, says the Bismarckian organ, that German diplomacy does all in its power to hinder an understanding between Britain and Russia, and it expresses the hope that Prince Buelow is now convinced of the error of his former belief that an understanding between these powers is in the interests of the German Empire.

At one time, says the paper, Germany was able to rely on a rising in the British Mohammedan Empire should England get into trouble, but since the Algeiras fiasco the Oriental nations would seem to have lost confidence in Germany, and would probably remain quiet should war at any time break out between Great Britain and Germany. It, therefore, danger of a serious character is to be avoided, an understanding between Britain and Russia must be prevented at all costs. There is no other

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The Right Paint

Whether you are going to paint the whole house, or only the porch—the interior woodwork, or a floor—there's the right paint in Ramsay's Paints. Just the shade, tint or color you want—mixed just right—in the right proportions. And it paints right—looks right—wears right.

Try them this spring. Then you'll say—as folk have said for more than 65 years—Ramsay's Paints are the right paints to paint right.

Write for Post Card Series "C," showing how some houses are painted.

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53 Paint Makers Since 1842.



THE STRENUOUS LIFE.

Nature will have her compensations. Our overworked bodies and nerves require recuperation and rest. The longer the delay the greater the price. Before too late try the tonic influence of the Mineral Salt Springs. The "St. Catharines Well" for nervous troubles, rheumatism and allied diseases, appeals to those desiring relief and absolute convalescence. Write to J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for illustrated descriptive matter.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

River and Gulf of St. Lawrence

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes

Twin Screw Iron SS. "Campana," with electric lights, electric bells and all modern comforts.

SAILS FROM MONTREAL ON MONDAYS at 1 p.m., 3rd and 17th June, 1st, 15th and 29th July, 3rd and 20th August, 9th and 23rd September, and fortnightly thereafter for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

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Summer Excursions, \$35, by the new Twin Screw SS. "Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailing 5th and 19th June, 3rd, 17th and 31st July, 14th and 28th August, 4th, 18th and 25th September, 5th, 19th and 26th October, 6th, 16th and 27th November. Temperature cooled by sea breezes seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

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CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR
A pure, hard Manitoba flour for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity. **STRONG & WHITE** AT YOUR GROCERS
DEALERS EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US.
WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY" A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR.
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YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If no agent at cure in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 154
BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.

FOR SALE.

7,000 acres raw land, north Indian Head, Garden of Canadian West, \$10 acre, \$5 acre down, balance to suit.
J. O. HAIGHT, Moose Jaw, Sask., Box 1100.

FOR SALE.

300 LIGHT DYNAMO

In good running order. Bargain for cash.

S. FRANK WILSON,

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Compounded Quarterly

Send for booklet

son to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly,

(Signed) "Roger F. Perry."

"Justice of the Peace for B. C." Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fat Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It closes and heals cuts, festering sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chafing sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation or blood poison. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

WHEW!

"Well," said he, anxious to make up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this parcel?"

"Not very," replied his wife, indifferently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in the world."

"Ah! I suppose it's those new collars you said you needed."

Hard and soft corns cannot withstand Holloway's Corn Cure; it is effectual every time. Get a bottle at once and be happy.

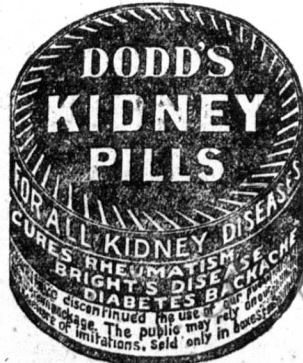
Lots of people are unable to appreciate a rose until they accidentally get into close communion with the thorn.

WEAK WATERY BLOOD causes much trouble. That tired feeling and many more symptoms follow in its wake. Try "Ferrovin." It is the best tonic to make you strong and well. All druggists sell it.

"What do you think is the best size for a man?" drawled the lazy swell, who was talking to his physician. "Exercise!" sternly replied the doctor.

The Most Popular Pill.—The pill is the most popular of all forms of medicine, and of pills the most popular are Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they do what it is asserted they can do, and are not put forward on any fictitious claims to excellence. They are compact and portable, they are easily taken, they do not nauseate nor gripe, and they give relief in the most stubborn cases.

Fond Mother—"How do you like your new governess, Johnny?" Johnny—"Oh, I like her ever so much." "I am so glad my little boy has a nice teacher at last." "Oh, she's awfully nice! She says she don't care whether I learn anything or not, so long as father pays her her salary."



land get into trouble, but since the Argentineas fiasco the Oriental nations would seem to have lost confidence in Germany, and would probably remain quiet should war at any time break out between Great Britain and Germany. If, therefore, danger of a serious character is to be avoided, an understanding between Britain and Russia must be prevented at all costs. There is no other way.

Saves A Lot of Bother

The starch that needn't be cooked.. that won't stick.. that gives a brilliant gloss with almost no iron-effort.. isn't that the starch you ought to have them use on your clothes? Buy it by name.. your dealer sells it.

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Celluloid Starch

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Temple Building, - Toronto

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"OSHAWA" Galvanized STEEL SHINGLES

Put them on with no tools but a hammer and tinner's shears,—can't go wrong. They lock on all four sides, are self-draining and water-shedding on any roof with three or more inches pitch to the foot. Make buildings fire-proof, weatherproof and proof against lightning. Cost least in the long run. Made of 28-gauge toughened sheet steel—only one quality used and that the best—bent cold and double-galvanized. Last longer with no painting than any other metal shingles heavily painted. Guaranteed in every way until 1932. Ought to last a century. Cheap as wood shingles in first cost; far cheaper in the long run. "Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles cost only \$4.50 a square, 10 ft. x 10 ft. Tell us the area of any roof and hear our tempting offer for covering it with the cheapest roof you can really afford to buy. Let us send you FREE booklet about this roofing question—tells some things you may not know.

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles are **GUARANTEED** in every way for **Twenty-Five Years**. Ought to Last a Century.

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85 DIE IN TRAIN WRECK

Mystic Shriners Killed in Wreck on Southern Pacific.

A despatch from Santa Barbara, California, says: Twenty-eight dead and a score injured on Sunday night comprise the casualties due to the wreck at Honda on Saturday of the Ismailia special train of New York and Pennsylvania Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, who were returning home from the annual meeting of the Imperial Council of the Nobles of the Mystic Shriners at Los Angeles.

The train, carrying 145 Shriners and friends from Ismailia Temple, Buffalo; Rajah Temple, Reading, Pa., and neighboring cities, was running north at fifty miles an hour on the Southern Pacific coast line, when the locomotive struck a defective switch at the sand-sweep, siding at Honda, near the Pacific Ocean, along which the railroad runs, for a hundred miles north of Santa Barbara. The locomotive turned a somersault into the sands. The cars landed on the wrecked locomotive, and the coaches were crushed and took fire, but the flames were soon extinguished by uninjured persons from the two rear coaches. As Honda is isolated, it was not till late on Sunday that definite information of the wreck could be obtained. The bodies of twenty-five of the victims are now at Santa Barbara, and the others at San Luis Obispo. The injured, many of whom are terribly hurt, and some of whom may die, are

in two sanitariums at San Luis Obispo.

RUNNING AT TERRIFIC SPEED.

The wreck occurred at 2.35 o'clock, an hour and forty minutes after the concave visitors, forming a merry party, left Santa Barbara. They had spent all the morning there sightseeing. That the train was making terrific speed when it struck the defective track is borne out by the fact that it covered the 61 miles of crooked track from Santa Barbara to Honda in 100 minutes. The locomotive in leaving the rails tore up the track, badly twisting the steel rails. The baggage car half buried itself in the sand beside the locomotive, it was smashed almost to kindling wood.

SCALDED TO DEATH.

The dining car, in which were 32 persons eating luncheon, bounded into the air and fell directly on the demolished locomotive. Nearly every person in the dining car was instantly killed. Scores were scalded by steam escaping from disconnected pipes.

The rear coaches were hurled into the wreckage, killing or injuring those who might otherwise have escaped. Several persons pinioned in the debris were roasted alive.

Engineer Frank Champlain was pitched with the cab 25 feet beyond the engine. He got up and ran a mile, seeking help, before he discovered that his arm was broken and that he was severely scalded.

KILLED WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Gananogue Farmer Crushed the Skull of His Sleeping Family.

A despatch from Gananogue says: William Waldis, aged 38, a farmer, living two miles east of Gananogue, killed his wife and two children with a hammer on Monday morning, knocking their brains out while asleep. The children were aged two and four years. He then went downstairs and wrote a note, which he left on the table, and then went upstairs again and cut his own throat from ear to ear. He told the hired man, Shipman, who went to the factory with milk, that if he did not see him when he came back to go upstairs and he would find him. Not finding him, Shipman went upstairs, as requested. He gave the following description of the scene before him:—

"In the room is one bed and a cot. In the bed is lying the man who did the deed, his head lying outside of the bed. Beside him lies his wife with a dent in her head, her brains lying on a pillow. In the cot are the two children with holes in their heads, and dead. The floor of the bedroom is a complete mass of blood. In front is a looking-glass where Waldis stood while cutting his throat. Then he laid himself alongside his wife on the bed, putting his head over the rail to allow free run of the blood."

Following is a copy of the note he left on the table:—

"Upstairs will be found the work of a mental and physical wreck, a maniac for the last two years, unknown to anyone but myself, I suspect. Would to God I had never been born. I have killed the dearest woman, an unborn baby and the two sweetest of children. I had intended to kill only myself, but I could not at the last leave them to the scoff of the world. I have been hounded by those who should have been my friends, and can see no future, as I am utterly unable to manage myself or to accomplish my work. — William Waldis."

BAD FIRE AT CLINTON.

Blyth and Stratford Brigades Aided in Checking Flames.

A despatch from Clinton, Ont., says: Fire on Monday afternoon laid in ashes the factory of the Clinton Thresher Co., destroyed the Batenbury Hotel and sample rooms adjoining, and spread to the Wesley Methodist Church, and a number of other buildings, one of which, the residence of Dr. Evans, was totally consumed. For a time it looked as if the whole town was doomed, but hard work on the part of the local brigade, assisted by those from Blyth and Stratford, succeeded in getting the flames under control. The fire was first discovered in the roof of the Thresher Company's building, and spread with such rapidity that it was impossible to check it. Assistance was asked from Blyth and Stratford, to which a prompt response was given, and the fire was finally extinguished in all the buildings, but the factory, the hotel and the doctor's residence, though some of them suffered considerable damage. The total loss is about \$73,000.

WHEAT UP IN WINNIPEG.

Volume of Trade Largest in the Market's History.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Winnipeg market was the scene of great excitement on Monday, the great advance recorded and the strength of foreign markets, coupled with a number of bullish reports from Western Canada, telling of the great delay in seeding, causing an advance here of large proportions. The day's total volume of trade was the largest in the history of the local exchange, aggregating in the neighborhood of 7,500,000 bushels. Some reports received by reliable houses here stated that seeding in the greater part of the country was so delayed through the unfavorable weather conditions that

CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraph: Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

CANADA.

Brockville has abolished the curfew bell.

Hamilton Civic Holiday will be the first Monday in August.

Manitoba flour has been increased 20 cents per barrel.

Bush fires are raging at many points near Vancouver.

About 90 Manitoba schools are without teachers.

The G.T.P. denies the rumor that Prince Rupert is to be abandoned.

Manitoba flour is driving American brands out of Newfoundland.

Provincial revenues for the first four months of the year reached \$3,173,280.

Contracts have been let for the new Carnegie Library at Woodstock.

Nearly fourteen thousand immigrants have arrived at Quebec during last week.

The Government is sending out extra fire-fighters to protect the pine forests of the Province.

Construction of the National Transcontinental Railway in New Brunswick has commenced.

Telegraphers on the western lines of the C.P.R. have received an increase in pay.

The C.P.R. is rushing its double-tracking between Fort William and Winnipeg.

Great irregularities have been discovered in the customs house at Niagara Falls.

Canadian customs officers will receive an increase in pay from ten to fifteen per cent.

Calgary has 1,600 children on the public school rolls, an increase of 33½ per cent.

A new Masonic Temple, costing between \$40,000 and \$50,000, is being erected in Regina.

Brantford's Bell memorial fund has received a contribution of \$250 from Thomas A. Edison.

Work on the Edmonton-Dawson trail by the Mounted Police will be resumed this summer.

Eight inspectors of mining claims have been appointed by the Government to work in northern Ontario.

Cattle shipments from St. John this season total 30,628, against 34,561 the previous season.

Winnipeg's assessment commissioner estimates the realty assessment for 1907 to be \$90,000,000.

The proposed enlargement of the G.T.R. car works at London will cost \$75,000 and an increase in employees by 200.

A wagon load of whiskey was seized by the police at Owen Sound on Saturday that had been brought in by a farmer.

One hundred and twenty-five new locomotives are to be delivered to the Canadian Northern Railway.

Six thousand dollars will be "hung up" for the racing department alone in the 1907 Edmonton Exhibition.

The Governor-General's Foot Guards of Ottawa will leave on June 28 for a visit to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

Joseph H. Thompson, the conductor held responsible for the fatal wreck at Gourock, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Mr. Justice Riddell at Guelph.

Winnipeg insurance will be reduced three per cent., as a salvage corps is to be added to the fire department.

The bill for the inspection of canned foods goes into effect on August 1 and 45 inspectors are to be appointed.

Canada's commercial agent at Leeds says an enormous increase in the importation of our apples has been noted.

The financial statement for the year shows a surplus of \$18,000,000, the most

LEADING MARKETS

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 14.—Call board quotations are:—

Wheat—Ontario—No. 2 winter, 77c bid, C. P. R. east; 80c asked in store, Montreal; No. 2 goose, 75c asked, outside.

Wheat—Manitoba—No. 2 northern, 82c asked, spot North Bay.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 55c asked, spot Toronto.

Other prices are:—

Wheat—Manitoba—Lake ports—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 1 northern, 88½c; No. 2 northern, 86½c.

Wheat—Ontario, No. 2 white winter 76c to 77c; No. 2 red, 76c to 77c; No. 2 mixed, 75c.

Oats—No. 2 white, 40c to 40½c, outside; No. 2 mixed, 39c to 39½c.

Peas—74c to 75c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow American, 55c to 55½c, lake and rail, 57½c all rail; Ontario, 48c, Chatham freights.

Rye—Dull at 61c to 62c.

Barley—No. 2, 53½c to 54c; outside, No. 3 extra, 52½c to 53c; No. 3, 51½c to 52c.

Flour—Ontario—90 per cent. patents, \$2.75 bid; Manitoba, first patents, \$4.50, seconds, \$4; bakers', \$3.90, Toronto.

Bran—\$21 to \$22; shorts quoted at \$22 to \$23, outside.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Receipts are increasing, and the market is easy at quotations.

Creamery, prints 26c to 28c do solids 24c to 25c

Dairy, prints 23c to 25c do tubs 21c to 22c

Cheese—Unchanged at 12½c for large and 13c for twins, in job lots here.

Eggs—Steady at 17c to 17½c.

Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen, according to quality.

Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.

Potatoes—Ontario, 85c to 90c; eastern,

beef, \$13 to \$14; half barrels do., \$7 to \$7.50; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half barrels do., \$5.05; compound lard, 9½c to 10c; pure lard, 12½c to 13c; kettle rendered, 13c to 13½c; hams, 13½c to 15c, according to size; breakfast bacon, 15c to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15c to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.50 to \$9.75; alive, \$7 to \$7.25.

Butter—Some sales were made at 23½c, and for extra choice lots were quoted at 23c and 23½c.

Cheese—The English market is stronger, and shows an advance of 1s, white being now quoted at 63s and colored 65s.

Eggs—Prices are steady at 17½c to 18c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

Buffalo, May 8.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern, 93½c; Winter stronger; No. 2 white, 90c. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 3 white, 54½c. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 44½c. Rye—Firm; No. 1 in store, 74c c.i.f. Barley—Nothing doing.

NEW YORK WHEAT MARKET.

New York, May 14.—Spot, steady; No. 2 red, 90½c elevator; No. 2 red, 90½c f.o.b. afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, \$1.00½ f.o.b. afloat; No. 2 hard winter, 90c f.o.b. afloat.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, May 14.—Though the offerings of cattle were moderately large, trade was active at the Western Market to-day.

Exporters' cattle were more active, and prices were firm to strong. Choice cattle sold from \$5.10 to \$5.40, and medium from \$4.90 to \$5.05 per cwt.

Choice butchers' cattle sold at \$5 to \$5.20; fair to good butchers', at \$4.50 to \$4.90; good cows, \$4 to \$4.50, and medium cows, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs, sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; short-keeps brought \$4.70 to \$4.85, and stockers were selling at \$3.25 to \$3.75 for fair, and \$3.90 to \$4.25, for good ones.

Chickens—Unhatched at 12c for large and 13c for twins. In job lots here.
Eggs—Steady at 17c to 17½c.
Honey—Pails, 11c to 12c lb.; combs, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per dozen, according to quality.
Beans—\$1.50 to \$1.55 for hand-picked and \$1.35 to \$1.40 for primes.
Potatoes—Ontario, 85c to 90c; eastern, \$1.05 to \$1.10 in car lots on track here, Ontario, nominal.
Baled Hay—\$12.50 to \$13 per ton for No. 1 timothy and \$10 to \$11 for secondary grades, in car lots here.
Baled Straw—Easier, at \$6.75 to \$7 per ton, in car lots here.

PROVISIONS.

Dressed Hogs—\$9 for lightweights and \$8.50 for heavies, farmers' lots, Car lots nominal.
Pork—Salt cut, \$23.50 to \$24 per barrel, mess, \$21 to \$21.50.
Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11c to 11½c for tons and cases; hams, medium and light, 13½c to 16c; heavy, 14½c to 15c; backs, 16½c to 17c; shoulders, 11c to 11½c; rolls, 11½c; cut of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Lard—Easier. Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, May 14.—The local market for oats is firm, and 45c is now quoted for No. 2 white Manitoba and 44c for the same grade Ontario.
Buckwheat—55c to 56½c per bushel.
Corn—American No. 2, yellow, 55c; No. 3 mixed, 65c, ex-store.
Peas—Boiling peas, \$1 in carload lots, \$1.10 in jobbing lots.
Flour—Manitoba spring wheat, \$4.25 to \$4.60; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10; winter wheat, patents, \$4.10 to \$4.25; straight rollers, \$3.60 to \$3.70; do., in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.75; extras, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milfeed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20 to \$22; shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; Ontario bran, in bags, \$20 to \$21; shorts, \$22 to \$22.50; milled mouille, \$21 to \$22; straight grain, \$28 to \$29 per ton.
Rolled Oats—Per bag, \$1.90 to \$2.
Hay—No. 1, \$13.50; No. 2, \$12.50; No. 3, \$11.50; clover, mixed, \$11; pure clover, \$10.50 to \$11 per ton in car lots.
Provisions—Barrels, short cut mess, \$22.50 to \$23.50; half barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.50; clear fat backs, \$24 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$22; half barrels do., \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 11½c to 12c; barrels plate

\$5.20; fair to good butchers', at \$4.50 to \$4.90; good cows, \$4 to \$4.50, and medium cows, \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.
Heavy feeders, 1,050 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; short-keeps brought \$1.70 to \$4.85, and stockers were selling at \$3.25 to \$3.75 for fair, and \$3.90 to \$1.25, for good ones.
Good grain-fed lambs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8 per cwt.; common lambs at \$5.50 to \$6 per cwt.; spring lambs, \$3 to \$8 each; export ewes firm at \$6 to \$6.50; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5.50.
Liberal deliveries of hogs were recorded. The prices of selects were firm at \$6.50, and lights and fats brought \$6.25 per cwt.

NINE DAYS IN LIVING TOMB.

Miner Rescued—Parallel Case to Saving of Hicks.

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: The steamer Manuka, from Australia, brought news of the rescue of an Italian miner, Varischetti, from an Australian mine by divers under circumstances similar to the rescue of Hicks at Bakersfield, California, a few months ago. He was nine days imprisoned in the mine, which flooded during a heavy rain, cutting off his retreat. Pressure of water gathered a reservoir of air where the Italian took refuge, and he stayed there for nine days in a living tomb while divers tried heroically to rescue him by wading the flooded mine. Hughes and Hearn, divers of the Bonnie Vale Mine, made many trips, supplying the Italian with light and food and writing material, with which he sent a pathetic message to the outside world. After nine days rescue was accomplished by Hughes, whose gallantry has been applauded throughout Australia. The miner was almost dead, being too weak to stand and unable to get from the cage without assistance.

JEALOUSY TOOK HIS OWN LIFE.

Ottawa Bartender, Married Three Weeks, Shoots Himself.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Olivier Deslauriers, a bartender, resident on Cooper Street, committed suicide on Saturday evening by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. Deslauriers had only been married three weeks, and it is said was led to commit the act through jealousy.

proportions. The day's total volume of trade was the largest in the history of the local exchange, aggregating in the neighborhood of 7,500,000 bushels. Some reports received by reliable houses here stated that seeding in the greater part of the country was so delayed through the unfavorable weather conditions that even at this late date not more than 10 to 20 per cent. is in, and advices sent from here to Minneapolis and Chicago predicted that the wheat area of Manitoba would be reduced this year fully 50 per cent. Predictions were freely made that Monday's advance would not be the end in the upward trend.

STRIKE AT MONTREAL.

Fifteen Hundred Longshoremen Quit Work.

A despatch from Montreal says: Fifteen hundred longshoremen are on strike in the Port of Montreal. At six o'clock on Monday evening they screwed the hatches on the holds of the ocean vessels now in course of unloading in port and left work quietly. The trouble came suddenly. There was not a breath of dissatisfaction since the season began until the New York strike loomed large on the horizon. In the morning a letter was sent to the Allan Line, the Robert Redford Co., Limited, (operating the Donaldson and the Thompson Line), The Dominion and Leyland lines and the C. P. R., that the longshoremen of Montreal wanted thirty cents an hour for day work up to six o'clock, and after that thirty-five cents an hour for night work. Sundays the pay demanded was sixty cents up to six and seventy cents after six.

TWENTY YEARS FOR BURGLAR.

Magistrate Daly, of Winnipeg, Taking Steps to Stop Crime.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: Fred C. Hawkins, alias Stephens, convicted of a series of nine daring burglaries, was sentenced to twenty years in penitentiary by Magistrate Daly on Monday morning, the sentence being the heaviest ever given in the Police Court here. Several criminals of his class have been operating here lately, and Mr. Daly determined to make a salutary example. When the sentence was pronounced Hawkins clutched spasmodically at the dock railing, as though on the verge of collapse, and then gazed dazedly from the court to the Crown prosecutor, and upon the interested faces of the room full of spectators. Another burglar, named Stirling, is at present in the cells awaiting hearing.

THE KAMINSKY MURDER.

The Mounted Police Make Arrests at Rosthern, Sask.

A despatch from Rosthern, Sask., says: The Mounted Police have unraveled the mystery surrounding the murder of Michael Kaminsky here last January. Kaminsky was killed in a fight near the elevators, and the body was left hanging over the fence some distance from the scene of the crime. Detectives have been at work ever since, and on Thursday the police arrested three Galicians—Joseph Rogozinsky and his nephew, Jasky Rogozinsky and Maxim Stadnik, who are believed to be the guilty parties. The preliminary examination was held behind closed doors, but enough is known to indicate that the police are certain of their men. More arrests are expected.

PRINCESS VICTORIA ILL.

King and Queen Anxious Concerning Her Condition.

A despatch from London says: The Tribune says that the King and Queen are anxious concerning the condition of their daughter, Princess Victoria, who, it may be recalled, was lately severely ill and underwent an operation.

be added to the fire department.
The bill for the inspection of canned foods goes into effect on August 1 and 45 inspectors are to be appointed.
Canada's commercial agent at Leeds says an enormous increase in the importation of our apples has been noted.
The financial statement for the year shows a surplus of \$18,000,000, the most prosperous year the Dominion has ever experienced.
William Williamson, a Hamilton Street Railway conductor, was fined thirty dollars for being drunk while on duty.
A. Carlson, while smoking in his yard at North Battleford, had his pipe smashed by a rifle bullet fired by some careless person.
The report of the Georgian Bay Canal Commission shows that a twenty-one foot canal from the bay to Montreal will cost about \$105,000,000.
The C.P.R. shops at Fort William, Ont., will shortly do away with steam power. Men are engaged now in putting in the wiring to run the motors.
John F. Grant, western pioneer, is dead. From the window of his sick room he could see the buildings of old Fort Edmonton, inside which he was born 76 years ago.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Ramsay denies that he has a formula for making copper.
Britain has decided to place a second-class cruiser on service in the West Indies.
Pedlar Palmer, the English pugilist, has been committed to stand trial on a charge of murder.
The London Times objects to the secrecy of Cobalt promoters, who offer the British investor no particulars.
The Imperial Conference rejected a resolution by Premier Deakin asking for a 1 per cent. tax on foreign imports for the purpose of furthering trade.
Sir Henry Norman, the author and traveler, was married at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, England, on Tuesday, to Miss Priscilla, daughter of Sir Charles McLaren, a wealthy iron master.
Sir Joseph Ward, Dr. Jameson, General Botha and Mr. Moor have been sworn in as members of the British Privy Council.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. C. W. Boyce, the wife of a New York automobile dealer, was killed at Asbury Park, N.J., while racing a train in her motor car.
General A. W. Greely of the United States Army has accused his Government of putting the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska on the road to ruin.
George G. Newcomb was shot five times and almost instantly killed, at Palm Beach, Florida, on Tuesday, by Thomas W. Troy, who is a lumber dealer in South America. They got into a dispute over some trivial matter, and Troy emptied his revolver into Newcomb's body.
As the result of two attempts at assassination from ambush at Orange, Texas, Wednesday night, one man was killed and two seriously wounded. The dead man is Major Boykin, a negro officer, who was fired on by unknown persons as he was leaving a negro saloon. He was shot five times, all the bullets entering his body and producing instant death.
Only four buildings are standing in the little town of Birtwright, Texas, as a result of the tornado which swept through the northern portion of the State on Tuesday. The court house, postoffice and every business house in the town were destroyed, as well as numerous residences and barns. As far as can be ascertained, only three persons lost their lives, but several are seriously injured.

GENERAL.

Severe earthquake shocks have been felt in Siberia and Austria-Hungary.
Several battalions of Turkish troops were cut to pieces during a battle with rebels in Armenia.
Thirteen political prisoners were liberated by revolutionists at Alexandrovsk, Russia, on Sunday.
New eraters have formed on Etna and Stromboli, and the eruptions are becoming more threatening.

\$250,000 FIRE AT BELLEVILLE

Corby's Distillery and Grist Mill Destroyed.

A despatch from Belleville says: At an early hour on Sunday morning the large stone distillery and grist mill of the H. Corby Company was reduced by fire to a mass of smouldering ruins. The premises are situated at the Village of Corbyville, which is, upwards of five miles north of the city. The distillery was built upon the banks of the River Moira many years ago by the late Mr. Henry Corby, and was a four-storey stone structure with a basement. The stone-built grist mill adjoins, and was only separated by a stone fire wall. At about 4.30 the night fireman, named D. Hubbs, upon opening a door leading from the engine-room to the distillery proper was quickly driven back by flames, which almost enveloped him. Hubbs escaped and raised the alarm. He was severely burned about the face and head, and was subsequently removed to the city for medical treatment.

In a few minutes the entire premises were a mass of flames. The city fire brigade were notified and a steam engine, with a number of men and a quantity of hose, was despatched to the scene, and worked all day on the ruins. Owing to there being no wind at the time other large buildings, such as tank and warehouses, were saved. A tank containing 3,700 gallons of whiskey in process of manufacture was destroyed, and upwards of 200,000 pounds of barley, rye and corn. An empty box car belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, left standing in front of the distillery, was destroyed.

It is estimated the loss will be in the vicinity of \$250,000, and the insurance will be in the vicinity of \$100,000 less than the loss. The work of rebuilding will be commenced as soon as the matter of insurance is settled. It will be an up-to-date building, equipped with all modern appliances.
The fire is thought to have originated by spontaneous combustion.

Negotiations are in progress between Japan and France which will still further complete the isolation of Germany. Eleven thousand Herrero tribesmen, tired of resisting the German troops, perished of starvation on a trek.

The Newfoundland Supreme Court upholds the validity of the law preventing United States vessels employing Newfoundland fishermen.

The eruption of Mount Etna continues. The flow of lava is increasing, and the smoke is abundant and heavy. Earth shocks also have been experienced.

The Vatican garden wall requires \$20,000 worth of repairs, which the Holy See cannot afford, so the old specimen of renaissance architecture will have to be demolished.

Several trawlers near the coast of France report a strange occurrence, sheets of fire and smoke apparently coming up out of the sea. It is thought to be a volcanic disturbance.

ENGINEERS' CERTIFICATES.

The New Act Goes Into Force After the 1st Day of July, 1908.

The Legislature of Ontario at its recent session passed an act respecting stationary engineers in which engineers and employers are alike interested. Briefly stated, its provisions are that, after the 1st day of July, 1908, no engineer will be allowed to operate or have charge of a stationary steam plant of 50 horsepower or upwards who does not hold a Government certificate. There are three classes of engineers to whom certificates will be granted without the applicant having to undergo an examination, first, those who on the 20th of April, 1907 (the date on which the Act was passed), held certificates from an association of stationary engineers in Ontario, or a marine or locomotive engineer's certificate; second, engineers who on the above date were in charge of a plant of 25 horsepower or over in Ontario; third, engineers who had at any time previous to the passing of this Act, not less than two years' experience in the operation of such a plant in the province. Those who cannot qualify as above will have to pass the examinations which will hereafter be prescribed by the Board of Examiners. Those interested may obtain a copy of the Act and application forms for certificates by addressing the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Toronto.

DEATH OF MISS CLEWOW.

Young Ottawa Lady Found Dead With Wound in Head.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Miss Aileen Clewov, one of the best-known young ladies of the city, was found dead in bed at noon on Thursday with a revolver by her side and a bullet wound in her mouth. The tragedy occurred at the home of her mother, Mrs. Francis Clewov, Slater Street. Temporary insanity is given as the cause of her death by Dr. Kennedy, who was in attendance on her. Miss Clewov had been in ill-health for the last two years, and had been quite ill for the past week. Her relatives believe she has been out of her mind for some time. It was the intention to send her to a sanitarium at St. Catharines tomorrow. She was in her twenty-seventh year. Coroner Baprie was summoned, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. Miss Clewov was a granddaughter of the late Senator Clewov, and the news of her death by suicide has caused a great sensation among society people in Ottawa.

SAW NO GREEN BUG.

Stuyvesant Fish Reports Little Damage to Wheat Crops.

A despatch from New York says: Stuyvesant Fish returned on Tuesday from a 7,600 mile trip over the Gould lines in the southwest, the first inspection trip that he has made since his recent election to the directorate of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Fish said that his trip had convinced him that the country

WORST PEST TO ORCHARDS.

Brown Tail Moth Discovered for First Time in Canada.

A despatch from Halifax says: The brown tail moth, one of the worst pests that orchardists have to meet, has made its appearance in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. A specimen of what was thought to be this insect was discovered some weeks ago in King's County, and was sent to the Agricultural Department at Ottawa for report. The experts there have positively identified it as the dreaded brown tail moth. Since then a number of specimens have been found in Digby and other points in the fruit region of this province. Principal Cumming of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, says this is the first invasion of any part of Canada by this pest, and he adds that the danger that it will spread and do untold damage is very real. He is sounding an alarm and calling on all farmers and orchardists to be very vigilant in searching for the insect and destroying it. He tells them that in this way alone can the splendid orchards of the Annapolis Valley be saved from terrible ravages. Agents of the Department of Agriculture are holding meetings and pointing out to the orchardists what they must do. None of them ever before saw the brown tail moth, a pest that has brought much damage in New England and that attacks not only fruit trees, but shade and forest trees.

SEEDING IN THE WEST.

Smaller Area Will be Devoted to Wheat This Year.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The very backward spring, which has greatly hampered agricultural operations throughout western Canada, has been causing considerable anxiety in business circles, which are so vitally interested in the crop. Reports received indicate that in Manitoba 15 per cent. of the wheat has been seeded and in Saskatchewan about 10 per cent. No growth is reported from any point, with one single exception, but everywhere the ground is in splendid condition to receive the seed, and there will be plenty of moisture to carry it well into the second week of June. The area sown to wheat will be considerably less than that of last year, instead of fifteen per cent. greater, as it would have been had there been time for the usual spring ploughing. There will be a largely increased acreage sown to barley and oats, and the amount of flax will probably be larger than for some years. Given fine, warm weather from now on there is nothing to prevent the west reaping a splendid crop. But in the words of one farmer, "there is not an hour to lose." At the present, on bright days, the west is enjoying about fourteen hours of sunshine out of twenty-four, and if the wind would but move to the south and stay there all would yet be well. In the meantime there is no cause for misgiving.

NATURE STUDY AT GUELPH.

Proposal to Hold Teacher Training Classes There.

A despatch from Toronto says: It has been suggested to the Ontario Minister of Education by President G. C. Creelman, of the Ontario Agricultural College, that the Summer schools for nature study at the Agricultural College be utilized by the teachers from all parts of the province for this year only. The proposition is being considered by Hon. Dr. Pyne. The department has in the past held Summer schools at which teachers could obtain special instruction in such subjects as nature study. These were conducted in connection with the provincial Normal schools. Were the plan of holding the regular nature study classes at Guelph adopted it would be possible to devote the Normal school classes to the Separate school teachers, who are desirous of qualifying under the Act of last session.

NINETY VICTIMS OF MINE FIRE.

GRAVE SITUATION IN INDIA

Armed Natives Crowding Into Lahore—British Troops Concentrating.

A despatch from London says: Friday was the 50th anniversary of the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny, which began at Meerut on May 10, 1857. The coincidence is somewhat alarming. The news from India, which dominates Friday morning's newspapers with this sinister jubilee, increases the anxieties which the present happenings in the Indian Empire awaken here. That Sir Denzil Ibbelton, Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, whom Chief Secretary Marley the other day described in the House of Commons as one of the ablest and most experienced administrators in India, should have summoned big military reinforcements to Lahore and postponed his own departure from that city, is regarded as adding to the gravity of the situation. The India Office has issued nothing on the situation, although it is understood it is in constant communication with the Viceroy. Pending some official declaration the newspapers comment sparingly, but print their own and the news agencies' news conspicuously. Such comments as printed call for firm action by the Government.

Some recent statements in the House of Commons by Mr. Morley and his approval of the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai betray no sign that he is disposed to underestimate the possibilities of the situation.

ALSO IN EASTERN BENGAL.

Although for the moment the Punjab seems to be the chief centre of the trouble, it is noteworthy that there is increasing unrest among the natives in Eastern Bengal. This seems to centre in the Mymen Singh district of the latter province, which is a thousand miles

distant from Lahore. Here, according to a newspaper despatch, the Local Government realizes fully the extreme peril of the situation, and is prepared for military operations on a large scale. Nevertheless, its failure to check the seditious movement promptly has, it is added, resulted in a state of revolt. Thousands of Dacoits, consisting of both Hindus and Mohammedans, are roaming in the Mymen Singh district, plundering and burning villages, and ill-treating loyal natives, many of whom have been murdered.

MANY AGITATORS ARRESTED.

Thirty-seven agitators have been arrested by the military police, who are trying to stamp out the movement. The despatch further says that seditious literature has been spread broadcast through Eastern Bengal, and that the rioting at Rawal Pindi has been distorted into a triumph of the natives against the British.

Loyal natives of the better class are, writing to the newspapers and authorities, urging the necessity for prompt measures. They declare that the anti-European movement has gained immense strength in Bengal since the resignation of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Bampfylde Fuller, who was forced to relinquish his post because he tried to suppress the present agitation in the native schools.

The participation of Mohammedans in the Mymen Singh outrages shows clearly that the movement is directed against British rule instead of being a fight between Hindus and Moslems, as was at first supposed.

KING ENTERTAINS PREMIERS.

Wishes Them Prosperity at Royal Banquet at Buckingham Palace.

A despatch from London says: The King gave a dinner on Wednesday night to the colonial Premiers, Ministers, High Commissioners and Agents-General of the colonies, at Buckingham Palace. Several members of the Royal family and a number of Cabinet Ministers and distinguished persons were present. The King gave a hearty welcome. He wished prosperity and happiness to the distinguished statesmen from his dominions overseas, and trusted they would carry away with them an agreeable impression of the Mother Country. He wished them God-speed on their voyage home.

WERE SIX DAYS IN OPEN BOAT.

Terrible Plight of Two Fishermen Picked Up by Liner.

A despatch from Halifax, N.S., says: The steamer Borna, from Vera Cruz, brought into port on Wednesday two American fishermen—McPhee and Steele—whom she picked up off Cape Sable, after they had spent six days in an open dory, without food or water. The schooner Montrose, of Boston, to which the men belonged, was fishing off Brown's Bank, when, on account of the fog, the dory containing these men got separated from the schooner and lost. The men endured great hardship, and were on the point of collapse when they were picked up. Two other members of the crew of the same schooner, under almost similar circumstances, were landed at a point on the coast about 60 miles from here. The Borna was bound for Montreal but owing to the ice she could not reach there, and changed her course for Halifax.

ANOTHER FAST TRAIN.

Montreal to Vancouver in Eighty-Five Hours.

A despatch from Montreal says: The C. P. R. have decided to add a new fast train to their transcontinental service, making three instead of two trains on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. The new train will be faster by twelve hours than either of the Imperial trains that now leave Windsor station morning and evening for the west. It will cover the distance from Montreal to Vancouver in eighty-five hours. The matter has for some time engaged the consideration of the management and traffic department, and the schedules are now being worked out under the direction of Mr. J. W. Leonard, Assistant General Manager. It is understood that the new service will come into operation on June 15, and at first—probably for the whole of this season—it will be run three times a week, but that it will ultimately become daily the officials entertain no doubt.

REV. E. H. HINE DROWNED.

Methodist Missionary Loses His Life in Saskatchewan.

A despatch from North Portal, Sask., says: Rev. E. Riley Hine, Methodist missionary on this circuit, while driving to his appointment on Sunday afternoon, was drowned crossing a slough near Roche Perce. The horse was also lost. Mr. Hine came from England last summer, and was much respected in this district. He was twenty years of age.

BLOOD SUCKED FROM BODY.

Extraordinary Death of a Man in Refrigerator Pipe.

A despatch from Chicago says: Wal-

Stuyvesant Fish Reports Little Damage to Wheat Crops.

A despatch from New York says: Stuyvesant Fish returned on Tuesday from a 7,000 mile trip over the Gould lines in the southwest, the first inspection trip that he has made since his recent election to the directorate of the Missouri Pacific. Mr. Fish said that his trip had convinced him that the country is all right—west, north and south of Wall street. While great damage has been done to early fruit in the south and west. Mr. Fish said that he did not see any of the damage that the "green bug" was reported to have done to the winter wheat crop. Mr. Fish found business and railroad men in the west hopeful of continued business activity.

MUST BECOME CITIZENS.

A New Method of Dealing With the Doukhobors.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: J. W. Speer, colonization agent, stated on Wednesday that the commission, headed by Rev. John McDougall, had completed the work among the Doukhobors. The plan the Government will likely adopt in dealing with this sect will be to compel them to take out naturalization papers and become full British citizens. Those who refuse to comply and make regular entry will be given sufficient land on which to maintain themselves, but will not be given homesteads. The Doukhobors are understood to consider this an acceptable proposition.

WHY TAN SHOES WEAR WELL.

Dressing Used for Them Does Not Contain Acid—Blackening Does.

It seems pretty certain that for some reason or other tan leather keeps softer than black leather. One explanation of this may be that in the greater number of cases the blackening used for polishing black boots has strongly acid properties, whereas the pastes used for polishing brown boots are never acid and consist of a varnish made of oils and waxes.

In many of the formulas given for making blacking a very large proportion of oil of vitriol, or strong sulphuric acid, is directed to be used. The chief ingredients of boot blacking, according to the London Lancet, appear to be ivory black, treacle and oil of vitriol. Sometimes hydrochloric acid is used.

The object of the acid apparently is to dissolve out the mineral matter (chiefly phosphate of lime) of the ivory black and so to reduce it to a very fine spongy state. The result is that the blacking is very acid, if not with sulphuric acid, certainly with phosphoric acid. As a matter of fact we have found sufficient free sulphuric acid in blacking which we have examined to char paper when dried upon it.

STRANGE FORECAST.

Vessels Will Cross the Ocean by Niagara Power.

A despatch from London says: Sir Hugh Bell, the new president of the Iron and Steel Institute, predicted in his inaugural address on Thursday that a century hence, with little or no machinery aboard and scarcely any crew, ships would be sped on their voyages by electricity generated at Niagara Falls and transmitted wirelessly over the Atlantic. This, he added, sounded like a strange forecast, but it was no more incredible than the scientific happenings since 1807. The world moved on in a succession of dreams and their fulfillment.

TWO NUGGETS OF GOLD.

Twenty-five Pounds Picked Up in Larder Lake District.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie says: Murdock McLeod, a well-known mining man, discovered two nuggets of gold, near the Larder Lake district. He also reports gold finds in the hills north of the Soo, near Lake Superior. Great interest is taken in these reports.

These were conducted in connection with the provincial Normal schools. Were the plan of holding the regular nature study classes at Guelph adopted it would be possible to devote the Normal school classes to the Separate school teachers, who are desirous of qualifying under the Act of last session.

NINETY VICTIMS OF MINE FIRE.

Supposed to Have Perished in Mexican Copper Workings.

A despatch from Mexico City says: Ninety men are supposed to have lost their lives in a fire which started in the Tenares Copper Mine, at Velardena, in the State of Durango, last Friday night. The fire is still raging and is said to be beyond control. Thirty-five bodies have been recovered. Seventeen miners are known to have escaped. This information has been conveyed in a despatch to Mexico City. The burning mine belongs to the Guggenheims.

AFRAID OF SMALLPOX.

Precautions Will Be Taken to Guard Training Camps.

A despatch from Ottawa says: A militia order issued on Saturday states that owing to the presence of smallpox in certain parts of the Dominion none but individuals who are considered to be protected will be allowed to go into camp. This applies especially to the following counties in Ontario: Essex, Huron, Middlesex, Oxford, Bruce, and Leeds.

HEIR TO SPANISH THRONE.

King Edward's Niece Gives Birth to a Male Child.

A despatch from Madrid says: Queen Victoria gave birth on Friday to a son who becomes heir to the throne of Spain. The birth of a royal babe has been awaited with eager interest throughout Spain. The son born to King Alfonso and Queen Victoria will, according to a decree of the Spanish Government, bear the title of Prince of the Asturias, in professed imitation of the title of Prince of Wales, given to the eldest sons of English Kings.

GIFT AND LOAN TO JAMAICA.

British Government Will Assist Recovery from Earthquake.

A despatch from London says: It was officially announced on Wednesday that the British Government had decided to make Jamaica a gift of \$750,000, and to guarantee a Jamaican loan of \$4,000,000 to assist the inhabitants of Kingston to recover from the effects of the recent earthquake.

TWO ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS.

Misplaced Switch Causes the Death of an Engineer.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: A bad smashup took place in the C.P.R. yards at Portage la Prairie on Wednesday morning between the yard engine and a wrecking train from Winnipeg, in which Engineer Daniel McDonald, in charge of the wrecking engine, was fatally injured and died in the hospital three hours later. The switch was left open, and Engineer McDonald did not see that it was open to the side track until he was almost on top of it. He fell just west of the switch, and his head struck an old grain door lying beside the track. His skull was fractured.

At 8.50 on Wednesday morning mixed train No. 154 had two coaches derailed two miles east of Pettipiece, on the Brandon-Mineota branch of the C.P.R., caused by a broken rail. The following passengers received cuts and bruises: W. F. Ellis, Hamiota; Mrs. W. F. Ellis, Hamiota; George L. Stone, Rapid City. Aten M. Stewart, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. Rosby, of Hamiota, also received some scratches and were badly shaken up. Damage to rolling stock was not heavy.

The men endured great hardship, and were on the point of collapse when they were picked up. Two other members of the crew of the same schooner, under almost similar circumstances, were landed at a point on the coast about 60 miles from here. The Bornu was bound for Montreal but owing to the ice she could not reach there, and changed her course for Halifax.

CANNED FOOD INSPECTION.

New Act Will Come Into Force on First of August.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Canadian Gazette contains a proclamation bringing into force on Aug. 1 next the Act for the inspection of canned goods, meat and fish. The regulations for inspectors will be drafted. Some 45 inspectors will be required, and it will take about \$75,000 to enforce the Act. The Veterinary Director-General, Dr. Rutherford, will have charge of the inspectors.

ANOTHER SMALLPOX CENTRE.

Anderson Township Wants Provincial Health Board's Help.

A despatch from Windsor says: The report of a smallpox outbreak in Anderson township is confirmed. It is said there are upwards of sixty cases. Assistance from the Provincial Board of Health has been requested. It is thought the contagion spread from Sandwich West, where there was an outbreak recently.

SAID TO BE A BURGLAR.

Insurance Company Employee Arrested at Winnipeg.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: F. Stephens, an employee of the Sun Life Insurance Company, was arrested on Thursday night charged with being the principal of a gang of burglars who have been operating here. The police have been on the trail for several days. He is a young Englishman, whose right name is believed to be Hawkins.

VOLCANOES ACTIVE.

Stones and Ashes Being Poured Out in Great Quantities.

A despatch from Rome, Italy, says: Mounts Aetna and Stromboli continue in active eruption, greatly alarming the neighboring villages. Stones and ashes are being poured out in great quantities. The authorities are preparing for the prompt removal of the inhabitants and their property in the event of more serious developments. The Government has ordered the troops to help all they possibly can. The utmost precautions have been taken, on the advice of Prof. Ricco, director of the Mount Aetna Observatory, who regards the activity as being very alarming, because the great eruption of 1902 was preceded by similar phenomena.

near Roche Perce. The horse was also lost. Mr. Hine came from England last summer, and was much respected in this district. He was twenty years of age.

BLOOD SUCKED FROM BODY.

Extraordinary Death of a Man in Refrigerator Pipe.

A despatch from Chicago says: Walter Hunter, engineer for Armour and Company, met his death on Friday in an unheard of manner, when his blood was almost instantly drawn from his body by suction pressure of 400 pounds to the square inch in a refrigerator pipe on the roof of the Armour power plant at the Stock Yards. Physicians who examined the body declare that no similar case of violent death had ever come to their attention. Hunter's life having been literally dragged from him by the resistless suction power, just as air would be drawn from a vessel by a vacuum pump. Hunter had been sent to repair a leak in a pipe through which the water runs from the refrigerating machinery to the reservoir. The enormous suction pressure in the pipe is believed to have drawn his leg into one of the pipes, where he was found dead five minutes after he had ascended to the roof. Examination disclosed that his blood had been drained through the shattered arteries of his leg, which was destroyed by the terrific suction force, a power greater than is utilized to drive the swiftest locomotive.

FOUND HANGING IN HEN-HOUSE.

Old Employee of Government Suicides at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says: William Butland, for the past 30 years an employee of the Electrical Department of the Dominion Government, was found on Wednesday morning hanging from a beam in the fowl-house in the rear of his residence, Russell Road. The body was discovered by his wife. He had been dead some time. The deceased had been suffering from fits of despondency, and had endured periods of mental derangement for some years. He was a native of the West of England, and came to this country some 35 years ago.

The United States crop bulletin, issued on Friday, shows that the average condition of the wheat crop on May 1st was 82.0.

Rumors of serious trouble at Morocco City are reported from native sources. It is declared the powerful Rahma tribe have seized the town, and given all foreign residents orders to leave within a fortnight.

Henry Cole, a man arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the recent Northern Pacific train robbery, was shot by a policeman at Butte, Mont., on Friday, while attempting to escape.

BIG DEAL IN TIMBER LIMITS

The Victoria Harbor Lumber Company Buys Out Cook Bros.

A despatch from Toronto says: A deal in lumber properties has just been closed which is the largest single purchase in the history of the lumber trade of Canada. Immense properties are involved, and the purchase price, it is said, is in the neighborhood of two million dollars. The sale, which was recorded on Wednesday, marks the passing away of one of the pioneer lumber companies of the country, and greatly increases the prestige and power of the purchasing company.

The vendor is the Cook Bros. Lumber Company; the purchaser, Mr. John Waldie, of the Victoria Harbor Lum-

ber Company. The properties transferred are all those belonging to the former company on Georgian Bay, including timber limits and lumber mills. The timber berths are numbers 147, 157, 149, 150, Scarfe Township and an Indian reserve on Georgian Bay. The Crown Lands Department was unable to state the price paid, but it is understood that it was very little short of two million dollars.

By this transaction Cook and Bros. practically retire from the lumber business, and the Victoria Harbor Lumber Company becomes the second largest company in Canada, and the third largest on the Continent of North America.

My Hair is Scraggly

Do you like it? Then why be contented with it? Have to be? Oh, no! Just put on Ayer's Hair Vigor and have long, thick hair; soft, even hair. But first of all, stop your hair from coming out. Save what you have. Ayer's Hair Vigor will not disappoint you. It feeds the hair-bulbs; makes weak hair strong.

The best kind of a testimonial —
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
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The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

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Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
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50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Scientific American.

Hammers.

Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt twenty centuries before our era. They greatly resembled the hammer now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. The first hammer was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand. Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic fifty ton hammer of shipbuilding establishments, some of which weigh as much as fifty tons and have a falling force of from ninety to a hundred. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

Queer Weather Forecasting.

One of the rites performed by the French peasants on New Year's eve is the forecasting of the weather for the coming year by means of onions. When the bells ring for midnight mass they scoop out the middles of twelve onions, set them in a row on the kitchen table, fill them with salt and name them for the months of the year. Then when they return from mass they examine the condition of the salt. If it has melted in any of the "months," those months will be rainy; if the salt remains dry, it indicates drought; if half melted, the first fortnight of the month will be wet. The peasants have such implicit faith in this means of foretelling the weather that they plant their crops in accordance with the prophecy of the onions.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Wooden Anchors.

The Basques, a strange race intermediate between French and Spaniards, have for all time been great fishermen, and some of their craft and seagoing gear are totally different from any other known types. Perhaps the most remarkable relic of bygone civilizations is the primitive wooden anchor still in use among them and to be seen in the fishing settlements round Biarritz, Guethary or St. Jean de Luz. These wooden anchors are in all probability of the identical type in use among the Phoenicians twenty centuries ago. The wooden anchor is roughly hewn out of three branches, so fastened to a crossbar, also of wood, as to fit close a great stone of twenty or thirty pounds weight. Here is a cheap but effectual anchor for comparatively light boats. It can be made on the spot, and it entails little loss if, in a sudden squall, it has to be left imbedded in the rocks.

Properties of Gold.

Pure gold is unaffected by the atmosphere either at ordinary temperatures or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used singly. Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example twelve karat gold will withstand the

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS - CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloes Senna -
Rochelle Salts -
Anise Seed -
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Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
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Purifier.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
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At 6 months old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS

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For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

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In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Of Interest To Women.

To such women as are not seriously out of health, but who have exacting duties to perform, either in the way of household cares or in social duties and functions, which seriously tax their strength, as well as to nursing mothers, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has proved a most valuable supporting tonic and invigorating nerve. By its timely use, much serious sickness and suffering may be avoided. The operating table and the surgeons' knife, would, it is believed, seldom have to be employed if this most valuable woman's remedy were resorted to in good time. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven a great boon to expectant mothers by preparing the system for the coming of baby, thereby rendering childbirth safe, easy, and almost painless.

Bear in mind, please that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a secret or patent medicine, against which the most intelligent people are quite naturally averse, because of the uncertainty as to their composition and harmless character, but is a MEDICINE OF KNOWN COMPOSITION, a full list of all its ingredients being printed, in plain English, on every bottle wrapper. An examination of this list of ingredients will disclose the fact that it is non-alcoholic in its composition, chemically pure, triple-refined glycerine taking the place of the commonly used alcohol, in its make-up. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that the "Favorite Prescription" of Dr. Pierce is the only medicine put up for the cure of woman's peculiar weaknesses and ailments, and sold through druggists, all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended. A little book of these endorsements will

THE ESKIMO BABY.

How the Little One is Carried and Cared For by the Mother.

The arrival in the world of the youthful Eskimo is not greeted by the orthodox cradle and swaddling clothes. Practically till he can shift for himself he lives absolutely naked inside his mother's sealskin blouse, skin to skin keeping him warm.

This arrangement allows the mother to go about her work almost immediately, and she can also travel and hunt without a perambulator and without having to leave any one at home to "mind" the baby. The mother's dress is almost exactly like the father's, except that it has a long sort of tail reaching nearly to the ground, embryo, no doubt, of the modern "train."

Spared the miseries of soap and water and early weaned to the readily swallowed diet of blubber and raw seal meat, the infant rapidly develops that invaluable layer of subcutaneous fat which, while it enhances the "jolly" appearance of the lads and the shapeliness of the maidens, assists materially in economy in clothing.

Thus in their frigid clime, once in their skin tent, the whole family will divest themselves of every stitch of clothing, unembarrassed by the fact that so many families share the tent with them. Sociability is early developed when one's next door neighbor on each side is only separated by an imaginary line between the deerskin you sleep on and the one he uses. The winter deerskin serves as bed and

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year; four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers. **MUNN & Co.** 361 Broadway, New York. Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

A Telltale Nail.

Dr. John Donne, the famous English divine and poet, who lived in the reign of James I., was a veritable Sherlock Holmes in bent of mind.

He was walking in the churchyard while a grave was being dug when the sexton cast up a moldering skull. The doctor idly took it up, and, in handling it, found a headless nail driven into it. He managed to take out and conceal in his handkerchief. It was evident to him that murder had been done. He questioned the sexton and learned that the skull was probably that of a certain man who was the proprietor of a brandy shop and was a drunkard, being found dead in bed one morning after a night in which he had drunk two quarts of brandy.

"Had he a wife?" asked the doctor.

"Yes."

"What character does she bear?"

"She bore a very good character, only he neighbors gossiped because she married the day after her husband's funeral. She still lives here."

The doctor soon called on the woman. He asked for and received the particulars of the death of her first husband. Suddenly opening his handkerchief, he showed her the telltale nail, asking in a loud voice:

"Madam, do you know this nail?"

The woman was so surprised that she confessed and was tried and executed.

Wood Burners in Paris.

Despite all modern improvements, Paris still heats its offices and its houses to a large extent with wood. Its bakers and confectioners use hardy anything else for fuel. It burns up whole forests of timber every year, and extensive forests in several regions of France are reserved for supplying it with fuel. Coal is scarce in France and dear and not of very good quality. Besides, the Parisians are conservative in home matters. The cheery appearance of the glowing log on the hearth appeals to them, and most likely generations will pass before they give up burning wood altogether.

Prepared For Temptation.

Little Tommy had been forbidden to wile in the river, owing to the danger. One day he came home with unmistakable signs of having been in the water. His mother scolded him severely. "But I was tempted so badly, mother," said Tommy. "That's all very well, but how'd you come to have your aching suit with you?" Tommy paused and then said, "Well, mother, I took my bathing suit along thinking I might be tempted."—Dundee Advertiser.

or when the metal is heated. It is also proof against the action of common acids when used singly. Moreover, it confers its properties more or less upon copper and silver when these metals are alloyed with it. Thus, for example, twelve karat gold will withstand the action of nitric acid and the atmosphere at ordinary temperature, but some of the copper will be oxidized during annealing. Nine parts of gold may be alloyed with ten parts of platinum in an ordinary crucible and fire but such an alloy will not be uniform. A larger proportion of platinum will free itself from the gold on solidification, and a homogeneous alloy of the two metals cannot be obtained.—Jewelers' Circular-Weekly.

Before the Bar.

The terms "admitted to the bar" and "before the bar" are of English origin. The "bar" in question is the barrier or railing which separates the judge and the other officers of the court from the rest of the courtroom. In earlier days the parties to a suit presented themselves before this bar, accompanied by their counsel. A lawyer, after keeping the required number of terms at the Inns of court and passing a satisfactory examination, was then entitled to appear before the bar on behalf of a client, or, in other words, he was "admitted to the bar." The English word "barrister" suggests the technical meaning of this word.—Scrap Book.

Snake Worship.

Python worship or the worship of snake gods is still practiced in parts of the west coast of Africa. In Dahomey and Ashanti there are temples where pythons are kept to receive the adoration of the people. The snakes are not confined to the precincts of the temples. Small holes are left in the inclosing wall, through which they pass and sometimes make themselves very much at home in the houses of the people. When a stray snake is found word is sent to the temple, the priests come and with many apologies to his snakeship pick him up and carry him back home.

Cold Blooded Animals.

The so called cold blooded animals vary from the warm blooded in the particular that their blood changes temperature in accordance with their surroundings. The temperature of a fish will be almost exactly the same as that of the water around it, possibly one or two degrees higher. A snake's temperature is higher in summer than in winter, the average being 82 degrees. A bird's average temperature is 107. The average temperature of the mammals is 101 degrees.

Confided In Her.

Her Mother—Does your husband take you into his confidence regarding his business affairs? Young Wife—Oh, yes; he did so only this morning. When I asked him to let me have \$50 for a new gown he said he was very sorry, but business was so bad just now, he couldn't possibly do it.

ments, and sold through all the ingredients of which have the unanimous endorsement of all the leading medical writers and teachers of all the several schools of practice, and that too as remedies for the ailments for which "Favorite Prescription" is recommended. A little book of these endorsements will be sent to any address, post-paid, and absolutely free if you request same by postal card, or letter, of Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. Constipation is the cause of many diseases. Cure the cause and you cure the disease. Easy to take as candy.

THE MOON'S VOLCANOES.

Causes of the Gigantic Craters and Great Fissure Eruptions.

It is evident to any one who glances upward at the moon that its volcanoes are on an immensely larger scale than those which stud our globe. One explanation, now abandoned, is that the force of gravitation being there only one-sixth that of the earth the matter expelled from a crater would be spread far more widely, and explosions would be generally on a far more magnificent scale. Professor Pickering quotes this theory only to refute it in some comparisons which he made between the great volcanic region of Hawaii and one of the smaller craters of the moon. The facts seem to him to be that the larger craters on the moon came into existence when the thin, solid crust covering the molten interior was, owing to the solidification and contraction of the crust, much too small to contain the liquid material. The craters were therefore formed by the lava bursting through the crust and so relieving the pressure. Later, after this relief had been found and the crust had thickened, the interior regions by cooling shrank away from the solid shell, which was now too large and, being insufficiently supported, caved in, permitting the great fissure eruptions which produced the so called lunar seas. These extensive outflows of lava dissolved the original solid shell whenever they came into contact with it, much as they do in the present day in Hawaii. Had the moon been much smaller these eruptions might not have occurred at all, and if the moon had been much larger their relative size would have been greater. Most probably on the earth similar outbursts were greater, and our original gigantic craters were destroyed by the outflow of the earlier archaic rocks which completely submerged and dissolved them.—London Post.

The Onion Eater.

"Most of us," said a man who eats plenty of onions, "eat too much meat and grease and butter and bread and not enough vegetables, and the consequence is our systems get clogged up with grease and starch, our livers get out of order and we grumble at our wives, and scold our children, and fuss when the baby cries, and quarrel with the street car conductors, and get into rows at the office and lose our jobs, not because we are naturally sulky or quarrelsome, but because we are bilious. Why are we bilious? Because we don't eat onions. You never saw a dyspeptic man eating onions. He thinks they are poison, but, in fact, they are the medicine that he most needs. Whenever you see an onion eater you see a whole souled, open hearted, jolly good fellow, who knows what he ought to eat to keep him good humored. Talk about the staff of life, why, bread is only a crutch. There is more nourishment in an onion than there is in a roll. The onion lovers keep the world moving, to say nothing of providing it with much of its fun."

CASITORIA.

Bears the Signature of The Kind You Have Always Bought

that so many families share the tent with them. Sociability is early developed when one's next door neighbor on each side is only separated by an imaginary line between the deer skin you sleep on and the one he uses. The winter deer skin serves as bed and bedding at night and as parlor furniture during the day. Community of goods is almost imperative under this arrangement. Thus when one kills a seal all are fed, and likewise when he doesn't all go hungry together.

An Accomplished Youth.

"Well, Freddie, I suppose you have learned to read by this time?"

"Yes," said Freddie.

"Words of one syllable, eh?"

"Not yet, sir," said Freddie, "but I can read words of one letter with my left eye."

A Hard Lesson.

Bobby's Uncle—Well, Bobby, what are you learning in school? Bobby—I'm learnin' what a chump I was for ever startin' in.

Remember this—that a very little is needed to make a happy life.—Marcus Aurelius.

The hour which gives us life begins to take it away.—Seneca.

DOCTOR BRIGHAM SAYS

MANY PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The wonderful power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound over the diseases of womanhood is not because it is a stimulant, not because it is a palliative, but simply because it is the most wonderful tonic and reconstructor ever discovered to act directly upon the generative organs, positively curing disease and restoring health and vigor.

Marvellous cures are reported from all parts of the country by women who have been cured, trained nurses who have witnessed cures and physicians who have recognized the virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and are fair enough to give credit where it is due.

If physicians dared to be frank and open, hundreds of them would acknowledge that they constantly prescribe Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in severe cases of female ills, as they know by experience it can be relied upon to effect a cure. The following letter proves it.

Dr. S. C. Brigham, of 4 Brigham Park, Fitchburg, Mass., writes:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have found Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound very efficacious, and often prescribe it in my practice for female difficulties."

"My oldest daughter found it very beneficial for female trouble some time ago, and my youngest daughter is now taking it for a female weakness, and is surely gaining in health and strength."

"I freely advocate it as a most reliable specific in all diseases to which women are subject, and give it honest endorsement."

Women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, bloating (or flatulence), weakness of organs, displacement, inflammation or ulceration can be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If advice is needed, write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. She is daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years has been advising sick women free of charge. No other living person has had the benefit of a wider experience in treating female ills. She has guided thousands to health. Every suffering woman should ask for and follow her advice if she wants to be strong and well.

Rickets.

Simply the visible sign that baby's tiny bones are not forming rapidly enough.

Lack of nourishment is the cause.

Scott's Emulsion nourishes baby's entire system. Stimulates and makes bone. Exactly what baby needs.

ALL DRUGGISTS: 50c. AND \$1.00



In Search of Simplicity.

By Constance D'Arcy Mackay.

Copyright, 1907, by M. M. Cunningham.

It was a clear October day. Fifth avenue was radiant with sunshine. Mrs. St. Aubyn, standing at the French window of her pretty little breakfast room, noted the blueness of the sky and the bright color of some autumn leaves that drifted by on a puff of wind.

Below in the street a girl walked briskly, her cheeks glowing from the keen touch of the air. A newsboy whistled blithely as he loitered on the corner. An old woman passed, a basket on her arm. It was filled with apples, rosy and fresh looking as if they had just been shaken from the trees or gathered from the frost starred grass of an orchard. An orchard! Mrs. St. Aubyn smiled. How long was it since she had roamed in one? Twenty years at least, for Mrs. St. Aubyn was thirty-seven.

Twenty years of dinners and teas and dances, of summers passed at Newport and winters spent in idle flittings from Paris to London and from London home again! Luxury had smoothed Mrs. St. Aubyn's path, and time had touched her lightly. Her figure was as slender and supple as a girl's, and there were those of her acquaintance caustic enough to say that during the period of her mourning she had prolonged the wearing of widow's weeds because black set off her amber colored hair and dazzling complexion—a clear rose and white that still defied the aid of cosmetics.

"An orchard!" repeated Mrs. St. Aubyn, looking after the old apple woman who had hobbled to the crossing. "I wore my hair in a braid then, I remember, and a big frilled sunbonnet. How fresh and wonderful the world seemed in those days! It's so long ago that I've almost forgotten what rusticity is like. And yet—"

She paused. A sudden longing for the country took possession of her—for the real country, where no smart, high seated traps met the incoming train, where roads wound between fields, not lawn, and where the air was full of autumn scents and sounds, the smell of earth and withered grass, the rustle of dry leaves underfoot. She turned abruptly from the window and with a swiftness that denoted decision crossed the room and rang the bell.

Prompt as a trapdoor fairy Antoinette appeared.

"I am not going shopping after all," said Mrs. St. Aubyn. "And you may telephone to the dressmaker that I can't keep my appointment for this afternoon."

Antoinette opened her brown eyes wide in astonishment. She would have opened them still wider an hour later had she seen Mrs. St. Aubyn seated in a car whose general dinginess proclaimed its acquaintance with obscure places off the general line of travel. Instead of well groomed commuters and their wives there were men whose clothes were a bit rusty and women whose bulky satchels and bags bore witness that they had been to spend a week with daughter in the city. Wide eyed children clung tenaciously to dolls and bananas, crying babies were vehemently urged to "look out the window at grandpa," and when the train began to move goodbys were said with an abandon which half amused, half

you don't mind waiting a bit I'll go to the village and skirmish for a kettle and some tea."

"And two teacups would be an adjunct also."

"I'll try," said Vanringcourt.

They lunched in gypsy fashion, the kettle singing over a fire of twigs, while the glow of midday softened into the long light of afternoon.

"A mellow light to see visions by," observed Vanringcourt.

"Visions?"

"All day I've been longing for a glimpse of a girl that I used to know. She used to wear a pink linen gown and her hair in a braid and carry a frilled sunbonnet on her arm. The last time I saw her this orchard was all in bloom, and she promised to love me for ever and ever, and in token of that we exchanged rings made of grass."

"My dear Jimmy," protested Mrs. St. Aubyn.

Vanringcourt fumbled in his pocket. "There it is," he said, smiling whimsically.

"How absurd," said Mrs. St. Aubyn, but her voice trembled.

"Yes, isn't it—to cherish that little bit of dried grass as I've cherished nothing else on earth, although the girl that gave it to me decided six months later that love in a cottage was only another name for folly and that money and position were what counted most! For, you see, in the meantime, like the fairy godmother in the nursery tale, a rich relative had come and whirled her away to town, and when next I saw her the wild rose had become an American Beauty, the greatest success of a brilliant social season. Volla tout!"

"But you"—

"Oh, yes, I know. I've had success too. I've gained it. I'm counted fortunate as the run of men go, yet the thing I've wanted most I've never had. Nothing else ever really mattered except the girl I knew in this orchard. All my life and all my heart have been empty because of her."

"It was spring then, and it is autumn now."

"The glory of the year," said Vanringcourt.

"But in these last few months you've never even written to me, you've never said you remembered or—or cared."

"I waited till the moment came when you found things empty, as you have found them today, till you knew that your golden apples were only Dead sea fruit. You refused the boy's love that was offered you in the springtime. Will you take the man's love that I offer you now, Helene?"

"Oh, Jimmy," she began, and then her eyes brimmed and speech failed her, but she reached out her hands to him with an adorable gesture, and as he kissed her a late bird poising on a bough above their heads burst suddenly into song.

Letters at the Church.

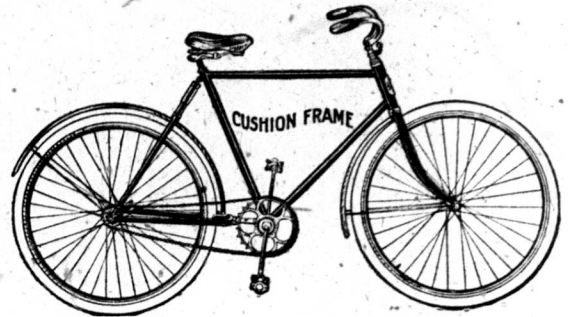
"That seems a tremendously big bunch of mail to be delivered at a church," remarked an early caller to the sexton.

"A good deal of it belongs to the parishioners," he explained. "I do not mean to the regular worshippers, but to persons who drop in for an occasional service. They are mostly comparative strangers in town. When leaving home, they have no idea what they will do or where they will be located, so in order to relieve the anxiety of their friends they give instructions to send their mail to some church of which they have all heard. The mere fact that the wanderers have to call at such a place once or twice a week for letters is considered a guarantee of their safety. The pastors welcome such an arrangement. It may be an

The Good Old Days are Looming up Again.

Many bicycle riders who have not ridden for years are getting back into the game this season. They found, that after all, the wheel was a good thing, and helped them to enjoy life better.

As a healthy and pleasant means of transportation and as a time-saver the bicycle is finding its level. Its real worth is recognized. The large increase in sales this season already demonstrates this fact.



The Cleveland, Massey 'Silver Ribbon' Perfect, Brantford, Imperial, Rambler and Blue Flyer.

with Cushion Frame and Coaster Brake

"Makes all Roads Smooth."

Canada Cycle and Motor Co., Limited.

"Makers of the World's Best Bicycles"

Toronto Junction, Canada

BRANCHES: Vancouver, Winnipeg, Melbourne, Aust.

W. J. Normile, Local Representative

Afghan Justice.

A Yorkshire engineer acted in Afghanistan for many years as director of the arsenal at Abdur Rahman. On one occasion the engineer was fired at by some fanatic in a bazaar and laid a complaint before the ameer. His highness seemed to make light of the matter, observing: "I should not bother about it. You will find it will be all right." The engineer was by no means satisfied, but, remembering the people with whom he was, resolved to say no more. A week or so later he was invited to accompany the ameer on a ride. When outside the town they passed gibbet after gibbet, each occupied with a criminal. The Englishman at length broke

In a German Law Court.

A German law court was the scene lately of an amusing incident. The magistrate, a tiresome and long winded person, was deciding a small case in which the plaintiff claimed damage for abuse. "To call a man a 'pig' or 'dog,'" replied the judge, "is certainly an insult, but to say that he is a 'pig dog' is offensive, for no such animal exists." The plaintiff glared at the bench. "Schweine-Hund!" he remarked, with bitter emphasis.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

The Innocent Joys of Youth.

"Gracious, Fanny!" exclaimed mother to her little daughter. "Wh

and bananas, crying babies were vehemently urged to "look out the window at grandpa," and when the train began to move goodbys were said with an abandon which half amused, half stirred Mrs. St. Aubyn. In her world repression was the law of life. It was long since she had been in touch with the simple, homely things of existence.

"To think that this actually occurs in New York!" she murmured to herself and then laughed a little guiltily, for under her monogrammed morocco bag there reposed a neat brown paper parcel containing chicken sandwiches and a bottle of olives that she had paused to buy at the station in the breathlessness of her flight. Bought at the station! With what horrified shudders would Antoinette have protested had she known, and with what ejaculations would she have complained against the crowded stuffiness of the train!

"Fairview!" called the conductor.

Mrs. St. Aubyn looked at her time table. Four stations more!

It was noon when she stepped out at Meadowbank. The narrow platform was deserted save for a young telegraph operator, who looked appreciatively at Mrs. St. Aubyn's tailor made costume of gray and violet and inquired if she would like a team. She shook her head. She would rather walk. How well she knew the road! And how little it had changed! She followed it by a cluster of trim fenced houses, past the general store and on to where the fields widened and stretched away to hills whose summits were a misty blue. Blackberry vines, rusty with fall, tangled at the roadside, and here and there asters glowed like a purple flame. At the far edge of the village outskirts she came to a rambling white house. Grass grew knee deep in its yard. Its windows were shuttered. Its door bore a placard, "For Sale." Over its porch the bare tendrils of a honeysuckle, stirred with every passing wind, by a path still faintly discernible through a network of weeds Mrs. St. Aubyn took her way to the orchard. There she came upon a sight which held her stock still with amazement.

"Jimmy!" cried Mrs. St. Aubyn. "What in the world are you doing here?"

Jimmy Venningscott forsook the apple for which he had been reaching and colored to the roots of his iron gray hair. Then he came forward.

"My dear Helene!" he exclaimed. "Who ever would have thought of seeing you?"

"I came by the noon train," said Mrs. St. Aubyn.

"Ah! And I by the one before it. Hasn't changed much, has it?" he continued, nodding toward the old house. "Except that the grass is ragged. It looks just the same as that summer you spent here with your aunt. Have you ever been back here since?"

"Never," said Mrs. St. Aubyn, flushing.

"Nor I. Strange, isn't it, that we should meet? What prompted you to come today?"

"Oh, I don't know. I think the social merry-go-round has begun to pall. I got so tired of people and things, and I wanted to get away from them."

There was a moment's silence. The wind stirred the fallen leaves with a soft rustle, and a bit of thistledown floated lazily by.

"I thought," said Mrs. St. Aubyn presently, "that you were in Europe."

"So I have been for the last six months. I got back yesterday. And this morning I had the strangest longing to see this old place, and so I came."

"Two worldlings in Arcady," laughed Mrs. St. Aubyn, "and hunger reminds me that I have brought a lunch."

"Good!" He spread his coat out on the grass. "Will you sit here? And if

with whom he was, resolved to say no more. A week or so later he was invited to accompany the ameer on a ride. When outside the town they passed gibbet after gibbet, each occupied. The Englishman at length broke silence by suggesting, "Your highness seems to have been busy of late." The reply was characteristic: "Oh, no. That is your little lot." It was afterward learned that the ameer had executed every male member of the family of the assailant upon whom he could lay hands."—London Globe.

The Primary Colors.

Primary colors are, the colors into which white light is separated by the dispersion of a prism. Those named by Newton are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo and violet. Artists reduce these to three, red, yellow and blue. Scientists generally consider red, green and blue to represent the primary color sensations, and in one theory there are supposed to be three sets of nerves in the retina which can respond to these three colors. The idea of three primary colors is that from the combination of these three all hues may be produced which are to be found in white light.

The Impression He Gave.

His honor Judge Willis, on one occasion going home in an omnibus which landed him at an inn known as the Green Man, as usual passed the time in friendly discourse with the passengers. To one housewife who had been marketing he remarked that, owing to free trade, she was enabled to buy much more for her money than if she lived in a tariff country. To others he talked freely and dispensed counsel and advice indiscriminately. Arrived at his destination, he intimated to the conductor, "I want to get out at the Green Man." Accordingly the omnibus slowed down, but as he was leaving his seat a lady touched him on the sleeve and earnestly inquired, "My good man, don't you think you've had enough?"—London Tit-Bits.

"Old Hundredth."

"Old Hundredth" has been variously ascribed to Martin Luther, Dr. John Dowland and William Franck. Dr. Lowell Mason wrote quite a treatise on the old tune in 1852, saying emphatically that it was written by Guillaume (William) Franck in 1543. But later musical historians and antiquarians who have investigated more closely say it was composed by Louis Bourgeois, born about 1500 and died about 1572—some say in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in 1551-52.

They Go Together.

"Any bottles? Any rags?" "Queer combination you deal in, my friend."

"Not so queer. People as has bottles generally has rags."—Washington Herald.

Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria

Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Sold by druggists. Send postal for booklet.

LEWIS, MILES & Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal, Canada. 307



ed, with bitter emphasis.—T. P.'s London Weekly.

The Innocent Joys of Youth.

"Gracious, Fanny!" exclaimed a mother to her little daughter. "Why are you shouting like that? Why can't you be quiet like your brother?"

"He's got to be quiet," replied Fanny. "He's playing papa coming home late."

"And who are you playing?"

"Oh, I'm playing you!"

Always on Guard.

Friend (to trapper in his shop)—I notice that all your assistants squint most horribly. Couldn't you have got some better looking ones?

"I chose them purposely. They are most useful in keeping a watch on people. My customers never know on which side they are looking."—Nos. 10, sirs.

Baby's Mamma.

Sister (teasingly)—Mamma's more my mamma than she is yours. She was my mamma ever so long before she was yours. Baby (stoutly)—That don't make any difference. I'm the littlest and the littlest a person is the more mamma she is.

INSURANCE COMPANIES LOOK ASKANCE

AT A MAN IF HE CANNOT ANSWER THE QUESTION, "HAVE YOU EVER HAD RHEUMATISM?" WITH A GOOD HONEST "NO!"

So you see how it bars happiness and comfort if you neglect the means to prevent and cure—the great

South American Rheumatic Cure

is the effective means, and while lack of provision for your "loved ones" from such a cause may be counted secondary to a life of suffering to oneself, it is one of the many sides in the study of health that we should take in dead earnest. Every disease has its symptoms—every ailment that flesh is heir to has its note of warning, and it's for us to heed or suffer the consequences; and who does not know the signs by experience or observation?—fever, chills, sweating, shooting pains, numbness, aching muscles, stiffened and swelled joints.

The great South American Rheumatic Cure gives ease from the first dose and it gently and effectually eradicates the trouble from the system. It gets at the root of the evil and it gets there quickly—most stubborn cases cured in one to three days. Influential physicians prescribe it as the best and surest cure they know of.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT.

SOUTH AMERICAN NERVINE makes blood that is poor and pale rich and red—and that means good health.

Sold by T. B. Wallace

Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIR,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

Fighting For Fire.

A great ceremony in Jerusalem is on Easter Saturday, and commemorates the ancient tradition of the celestial fire that was said to rise from the tomb of Christ. The Greek patriarch enters the sanctuary of the sepulcher the door closes behind him, and the surging, tossing, tumultuous multitude await the coming of the fire. Suddenly out of the right hand window in the wall of the sepulcher shoot flames of fire, and in an instant every one of the thousands has produced a candle and dashes madly forward to light it at the mystic fire. The light thus taken from the holy sepulcher is instantly carried to all the Christian villages round about Jerusalem, and fleet footed young men vie with one another in being first to light their local shrines with the divine flame. The writer has seen two rival runners put down their candles and indulge in a sanguinary battle with knives and sticks until the light of one of them is put out. There is no joke meant here, but each is striving desperately to extinguish the flame of the other.—Travel Magazine.

A New Orleans Dish.

The greatest, the most toothsome and sustaining of all dishes is the gombé file one encounters in New Orleans—not at public eating houses, but in private residences. It is a strange yet haleyon compound of five different integers, each cooked separately and afterward joined in a most delectable and fragrant mess. There are fried chicken, broiled bacon, stewed oysters,

peppers and smothered onions, all prepared with unutterable skill. These one by one are emptied into a pot of most celestial "stock," and then when the conglomeration is complete for service the presiding genius of the kitchen pours into the ecstatic confection a shower of fine green dust—the powdered leaf of the sassafras—and there you have a plate that would have made Lucullus gasp in simple wonder. There is none like it nor shall be till our summers are deceased.

Man and the Horse.

Men are apt to say severe things of the absurdities to which many women will submit at the behest of fashion, but, really, they are every bit as bad. A good horse has a naturally arched neck, an inferior one has not. But the owner of the latter must pretend that his sorry steed is blessed with blood, and to effect the deceit he slaps on a monstrous bearing rein and defies public opinion. A London carman, who is in many things a bit of a brute, will ease his horse when going up hill by removing the reins which keep its head up, but whoever saw the same kindness extended to a horse drawing a brougham? The same slavish following of fashion marks the attention to the horse's tail. The thoroughbred has his three-quarter length bush, so have the matched pair for the brougham, but what man would drive a cob which had a tail bigger than a half expanded fan?—St. James' Gazette.



OTTAWA, ONT.

232 Cooper St., Jan. 8th, 1906.

You know what fearful trouble I have had all my life time from constipation. I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic constipation for over thirty years and I have been treated by many physicians and I have taken many kinds of proprietary medicines without any benefit whatever. I took a pill for a long time which was prescribed by the late Dr. C. R. Church, of Ottawa. Also for many months I took a pill prescribed by Dr. A. F. Rogers, of Ottawa. Nothing seemed to do me any good. Finally I was advised by Dr. Rogers to try "Fruit-a-tives", and after taking them for a few months I feel I am completely well from this horrible complaint. I have had no trouble with this complaint now for a long time, and I can certainly state that "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine I ever took that did me any positive good for constipation. I can conscientiously recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to the public as, in my opinion, it is the finest medicine ever produced.

(Signed)

JOHN COSTIGAN.

102

IN THE
"Fruit-a-tives"
Doctors
to do in

"Fruit-a-tives"
John Costigan
chronic Constipation
physicians
a-tives" gave
what he had
perfect health

Mr. Costigan
credit is due
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cure Constipation

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handle them.

Fruit-a-tives

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets

The Best Remedy for the
Positive Cure of

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Are recommended by everyone who uses them—they can't help it, for they immediately invigorate the stomach by letting it take a rest.

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets destroy dyspepsia, belching, that "lump of lead feeling," burning sensations, indigestion, loss of appetite and aversion to food.

Have Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets handy, where you can take one after each meal. Then you will know what a blessing it is to have a good appetite and to get all the good possible out of everything you eat. You'll feel happy and good-natured. Feel-Rite Tablets only cost 25c. a box and are positively superior to any other on the market. You cannot afford to be without a box of these Tablets. Get them to-day, and if you are not satisfied with the result your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Free Sample may be had from The Medical Hall,
or The Red Cross Drug Store, or by mail from

THE FEEL-RITE CO.,

Napanee, Ont.

Full particulars and directions with each package.

Price, 25c., or 5 Boxes for \$1.00.



A
REMARKABLE
INVENTION
FOR THE
CULTURE
OF HAIR

Pretty Close.

A certain elderly lady was in a fairly good position and lived in one of the suburbs of a large town. One morning she went to her butcher with a basket filled with wooden skewers. She told him she had saved them—that they had been weighed to her as meat and that she had brought them to receive their weight back again in meat! Is there a man bold enough to carry economy so far?

Perhaps the meannesses of mean people are more often actuated by feelings of avarice than by those of economy. It would be difficult, for instance, to find a worse case than the following: An old man once wrote a letter to a friend, and, wishing to save his stamp, he ordered his servant to take it to its address. It was raining, and the girl wore a new dress that she was afraid of spoiling. She looked into the street, saw a boy she knew, and, calling out to him, she said, "Deliver this letter for me, and I will give you a penny." The miser heard the offer and said, "Give me the penny, and I will carry the letter myself." What is more, he did so.—London Captain.

Knew Him Too Well.

The Iron Law of Caste.

As an illustration of the exclusiveness of caste, which a native of India will do almost anything to preserve, it might be mentioned that when money passes between a low caste and a high caste man the coin is thrown on the ground by the one and picked up by the other for fear of defilement. They may not stand on the same carpet or enter the same room. Neither must the low caste man cross the threshold of his superior's house or hut. If he wants to communicate with him he stands outside and bawls.

An Invitation.

"Mabel," he said, "I love you. I place my happiness in your hands."
"For goodness sake," she cried pleadingly, "don't do it now!"
"Why not?"
"Because I'm quite sure I'll need both hands in a minute or so to keep you from kissing me."

An Adage Vindicated.

"Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire."
The boss was speaking. He had just detected the office boy consuming a cigarette on the premises.



CULTURE OF HAIR

THE EVANS VACUUM CAP is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatsoever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

The Company's Guarantee.

An EVANS VACUUM CAP will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, or demand without question or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr. I. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without restoring to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the EVANS VACUUM CAP was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO.,

LIMITED.

Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

calling out to him, she said, "Deliver this letter for me, and I will give you a penny." The miser heard the offer and said, "Give me the penny, and I will carry the letter myself." What is more, he did so.—London Captain.

Knew Him Too Well.

The late President Chester A. Arthur, although he was a man of warm friendships, had a high sense of personal dignity that would brook no undue familiarities. A lifelong friend of Mr. Arthur, who had accompanied him on one of his hunting trips, was telling an acquaintance some of the incidents of the hunt.

"I know it's the general impression," he said, "that Mr. Arthur is a cold, self-centered sort of man, but it isn't true. He is one of the most genial and companionable of men when you become well acquainted with him. I thought I already knew him pretty well, but I came to understand him better while on that trip than ever before."

"I suppose you know him well enough now to call him by his first name," ventured the other.

"On the contrary," was the rejoinder. "I know him well enough not to call him by his first name."

Desert Plants.

Plants of the desert, as a rule, possess few leaves, the cactus, for instance, being mostly spines. There is a very good reason for the lack of leaves in desert plants. The object is to check the transference of moisture by offering as small a surface as possible to the dry air. For the same reason the roots of desert plants usually run deep into the soil so that they can suck up all the available moisture. In some instances the leaves assume a vertical position and thus avoid the direct rays of the burning desert sun. On the other hand, the leaves of trees in very wet countries are provided with points—such as the maple—from which the rain drops off. Were the leaves flatter the rain would collect and make them rot.

Gladstone Spoke in the Rain.

One day as Mr. Gladstone was speaking from the terrace rain began to fall. With the first few drops came a voice from the crowd, "Put on your hat, Mr. Gladstone." "No," blandly responded the veteran, "some prefer their hats on; I prefer mine off." As the rain fell more heavily Mrs. Gladstone stepped behind her husband and held an umbrella over his bare head. He was over eighty at the time. Mr. Gladstone went fluently on, expounding the merits of rabbit farming, but after a time even he noticed the rain and the umbrella. Turning to Mrs. Gladstone, he said, "I will put my own up, my dear," and he did so. Again the eloquent voice galloped on, while the rain became heavier and heavier. Presently Mrs. Gladstone threw a light mackintosh over her husband's shoulders. The moment he felt it he turned quickly round and with some asperity said, "I won't have it." He shrugged his shoulders, the mackintosh fell, and Mrs. Gladstone stepped back. For five minutes more in a deluge Mr. Gladstone went on; then he stopped, and we all fled.—Manchester Guardian.

The Honor of Brave Men.

"You refuse to fight me?"

"Certainly."

"I believe you are a coward."

"Of course you do. Otherwise you never would have dared mention the matter."

Elephants are always drawn smaller than life, but a flea always larger.—Swift.

An Adage Vindicated.

"Where there's so much smoke there must be some fire."

The boss was speaking. He had just detected the office boy consuming a cigarette on the premises.

The adage was verified immediately. The boy got the fire.

Eczema Again Overcome

ZAM-BUK CURES A CASE WHICH FOR TWO YEARS HAD DEFIED EVERY REMEDY TRIED.

A Farmer's Grateful Testimony

No case of eczema, skin disease, or ulceration, should be despised until Zam-Buk has been applied. The case of Mr. Francis Renoit, of St. Anne's Manor, is a powerful illustration of Zam-Buk's efficacy. He says: "I suffered from eczema for two years, and tried a great number of remedies. None of them, however, seemed to do me any good. The ailment was mostly on my legs, and both these were actually raw from the knees down. A small sample box of Zam-Buk was given to me, and even so small a quantity as that did me a little good. I then obtained a proper supply, and by the time I had used a few boxes I was completely cured."

Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations in containing no animal oil or fat. It is compounded from rich healing, herbal essences, and is an ideal natural combination of power and purity. It is highly antiseptic, and instantly kills bacilli and disease germs, which settling on to wounds and skin diseases set up festering, blood poison, etc. For cuts, burns, bruises, ulcers, abscesses, pimples, boils, skin eruptions, scalp sores, spreading sores, children's skin troubles, chafing sores, etc., Zam-Buk is unequalled. It also cures piles. All druggists and store at 50c a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

GREY

A certain cure

THE PROOF.

The following is a sample of thousands of testimonies to the wonderful merits of PSYCHINE in the most difficult cases. Doctors are prescribing PSYCHINE in their practice with the most satisfactory results.

"Several years ago my wife was so seriously ill of lung trouble as for months to be unable to walk, at which time a noted physician told me that the next dress that I would buy for her would be a shroud. She used PSYCHINE and is now reasonably well."

REV. C. E. BURRELL,
"Baptist Minister,
Forest, Ont."

From
Sil

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

No. 28 Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 12	No. 40	No. 4	No. 6
ve Bannockburn	0	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Albion	1	6:15	6:15	1:30	1:30
Queensboro	8	6:25	6:25	2:05	2:05
Brudenwater	14	6:40	6:40	2:25	2:25
Ar Lve Tweed	20	6:55	6:55	2:45	2:45
Stoco	24	7:10	7:10	2:55	2:55
Larkins	27	7:25	7:25	3:05	3:05
Marlbank	33	7:40	7:40	3:15	3:15
Ernsville	37	7:55	7:55	3:35	3:35
Tamworth	40	8:10	8:10	3:50	3:50
Wilson	41	8:25	8:25	4:05	4:05
Enterprise	46	8:45	8:45	4:30	4:30
Mudlake Bridge	48	8:57	8:57	4:47	4:47
Galbraith	53	9:10	9:10	5:02	5:02
Ar Lve Yarker	55	9:25	9:25	5:15	5:15
Yarker	58	9:40	9:40	5:35	5:35
Camden East	59	9:55	9:55	5:50	5:50
Thomson's Mills	60	10:10	10:10	6:05	6:05
Newburgh	61	10:25	10:25	6:20	6:20
Strathcona	62	10:40	10:40	6:35	6:35
Napanee	63	11:00	11:00	6:55	6:55
Ar Lve Napanee	64	11:15	11:15	7:10	7:10
Ar Deseronto	75	11:25	11:25	7:25	7:25

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lve Kingston	0	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
G. T. R. Junction	3	6:15	6:15	3:25
Glennvale	10	6:30	6:30	3:45
Harrowsmith	14	6:45	6:45	4:01
Ar Lve Sydenham	19	6:55	6:55	4:20
Harrowsmith	23	7:10	7:10	4:40
Frontenac	23	7:25	7:25	4:50
Ar Lve Yarker	26	7:40	7:40	5:05
Yarker	26	7:55	7:55	5:25
Camden East	30	8:15	8:15	5:38
Thomson's Mills	31	8:30	8:30	5:48
Newburgh	32	8:45	8:45	5:58
Kirathona	34	9:00	9:00	6:08
Napanee	40	9:15	9:15	6:15
Ar Lve Napanee	40	9:30	9:30	6:35
Ar Deseronto	49	9:45	9:45	6:55

LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON.

TRAINS	STEAMERS
Leave Napanee	Leave Deseronto
2:30 a.m.	2:40 a.m.
3:30 "	3:40 "
6:30 "	6:40 "
8:30 "	8:40 "
10:30 "	10:40 "
11:00 "	11:15 "
12:05 p.m.	12:25 p.m.
1:20 "	1:40 "
4:30 "	4:40 "
6:35 "	6:45 "
6:50 "	7:00 "
8:15 "	8:25 "

PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE.

STEAMERS	TRAINS
Leave Picton	Leave Deseronto
6:00 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
9:50 a.m.	11:20 a.m.
1:00 p.m.	1:30 p.m.
4:00 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
5:30 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
7:20 "	7:40 "
8:20 "	8:40 "
9:20 "	9:40 "
10:20 "	10:40 "
11:20 "	11:40 "
12:20 "	12:40 "
1:20 "	1:40 "
2:20 "	2:40 "
3:20 "	3:40 "
4:20 "	4:40 "
5:20 "	5:40 "
6:20 "	6:40 "
7:20 "	7:40 "

Daily. All other trains run daily Sundays excepted.

ALFRED RATHBUN

President.

H. B. SHERWOOD

Superintendent.

D. A. VALLEAU

Asst. Superintendent.

THREE MONTHS
"Fruit-a-tives" did what
surgery and drugs failed
in THIRTY YEARS.

"Fruit-a-tives" cured the Hon. John Dostigan of the worst case of Constipation that the leading physicians of Ottawa ever saw. "Fruit-a-tives" gave this famous statesman who had not had for 30 years—health.

Dostigan gives the credit where due—to "FRUIT-A-TIVES"—the remedy that can, and does, constipation.



only remedy in the world really fruit. Juices of fresh Apples, Figs and Prunes are so combined that the well known medicinal value of the fruit is increased many times. Tonics are added, and the result pressed into fruit liver tablets.

"Fruit-a-tives" owe their wonderful success, and their wonderful success, to the fact that they are made of fruit—**Y ARE fruit, INTENSIFIED.**

The medicinal principles of fruit that are the great eliminating organs—Lungs, Bowels and Skin—in their condition. That is why "Fruit-a-tives" made of fruit—cure Constipation, move the bowels to move naturally—Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Skin—and build up the entire system.

are suffering as the Hon. John Dostigan did—**CURE YOURSELF** as he did "Fruit-a-tives."

Box—6 boxes for \$2.50. Sent on price if your druggist does not sell.

Fruit-a-tives Limited - Ottawa.

ing substantial surpluses—

1897-8	\$1,722,712
1898-9	4,837,749
1899-1900	8,054,714
1900-1	5,648,833
1901-2	7,281,893
1902-3	14,845,166
1903-4	15,056,984
1904-5	7,863,689
1905-6	12,898,719
1906-7	15,500,000

Total.....\$93,218,864

This satisfactory condition of affairs can only be accounted for by intelligent and honest management of the country's business. It supplies in addition the best possible evidence of the prosperous condition of the commercial affairs of the Dominion.

Increase in Revenue.

If material advancement may be gauged by revenue, surely this item in the economic affairs of the Dominion deserves attention, showing as it does the immense increase since the Liberals assumed office. In the years 1889-90 the revenue was \$39,879,925 under a Conservative government. It fell to \$36,618,590 in 1895-6, also under a Conservative government. What happened since the Liberals assumed control in 1896? From that date to the present the revenue of Canada was as follows:—

1896-7	\$37,829,778
1897-8	40,555,238
1898-9	46,741,249
1899-1900	51,029,994
1900-1	52,514,701
1901-2	58,059,790
1902-3	66,037,063
1903-4	70,669,816
1904-5	71,182,772
1905-6	80,139,360

What better or more convincing argument of good government could be produced than this? It will be seen that the revenues actually decreased under a Conservative administration, but since the Liberals came into power in no single year since 1896 have the revenues decreased, but have always increased until the total revenues have grown from \$37,829,778 in 1896-7 to \$80,139,360 in 1905-6. A most creditable and satisfactory circumstance.

Taxation Reduced.

It has been falsely alleged that the Liberals have increased taxation, where as the fact is that the rate of taxation has been lowered. In 1896 the public debt was \$258,497,432, in 1907 it is only about \$260,000,000. A very small increase, represented by expenditure on capital account, while the debt per capita is largely decreased. In 1896 it was \$50.61 per capita, now it is only \$40.20 as the following table shows:—

The Debt at Each Fiscal Year End Net and Per Capita.

	Population.	Net debt.	Per capita.
1895	5,054,285	\$251,074,927	50.07
1896	5,107,918	258,497,432	50.61
1897	5,162,121	261,538,596	50.66
1898	5,216,899	263,956,399	50.66
1899	5,272,253	266,273,446	50.50
1900	5,328,205	265,493,806	49.83
1901	5,413,370	268,480,003	49.59
1902	5,537,500	271,829,089	49.08
1903	5,711,342	261,606,938	45.80
1904	5,890,677	260,867,718	44.28
1905	6,086,530	266,224,166	43.74
1906	6,320,000	267,042,977	42.25
1907	6,442,581	259,000,000	40.25

Total Trade Done.

Canada's trade has increased in proportion to an extent greater than that of any other country. The development of financial and material resources has made rapid strides since the Liberals came into power. The following trade statistics will be interesting proof of this:—

A PRETTY MATRON OWES
HEALTH TO PE-RU-NA.



MRS. ANNA N. KAISER,
Had Suffered Severely From Pelvic Catarrh—Cannot Praise Peruna
Too Highly—Read Her Letter.

MRS. ANNA N. KAISER, Two Rivers, Wis., was a sufferer from pelvic catarrh to such an extent that she could scarcely do her own work. In describing her symptoms, she wrote:

"I have such terrible backaches and pains below my shoulder blades, way down my back and across my hips, and at times pains in the pelvic organs, so that I am not able to lie down or sleep. I also have pains through my left side and am afraid I may be getting heart trouble."

After taking Peruna and following Dr. Hartman's instructions for several weeks, Mrs. Kaiser reported as follows:

"I feel much stronger and do not get nervous as I used to. The pain is entirely gone, except when I work a little too hard. The medicine has done me wonderful good. I am taking Peruna and Manalin. My bowels are also in good condition."

Reports Her Cure.

After continuing the treatment a short time longer, Mrs. Kaiser reports her cure, as follows:

"I must drop you a line to let you know that I am well now and cured with your medicine. I must thank you for the advice you gave me."

"The medicine is something wonderful. I cannot praise it enough for the good it has done for me and I hope many others will be freed from their suffering."

"I have advised others who are suffering as I did to consult you and many are taking my advice. If ever I need medicine again, I know that Peruna will help me."

Dr. Hartman's Advice.

To every woman suffering from the symptoms above indicated, Dr. Hartman extends an earnest invitation to write to him for medical advice.

POLITICAL NEWS!

Good Government Begets Confidence

A government that has been in power eleven years, and is stronger in its personnel, and more deeply rooted in the confidence of the public after the expiration of such a term, must have gained its enviable position by an unbroken line of pledges faithfully kept.

This is the position of the Liberal government to-day. When the affairs of the country, which for years previously had been so mismanaged by the Conservatives, that business was at a standstill, emigration had practically ceased, and the population for some cause, never satisfactorily explained, was dwindling, or at the best remaining stationary, the Liberals were called upon to administer the affairs of the country.

Honest Administration Effective.

Previous to 1896 a number of scandalous transactions had been unearthed and exposed to light. It had been found that public money had been squandered without adequate return. Men in power had used their office and

tariff its stability was kept in mind."

Inducements to Foreign Nations

The intermediate tariff has been so arranged that if a foreign nation wishes to trade with Canada and is willing to reduce its duties on certain Canadian articles in return for a like concession from Canada for its goods, the intermediate tariff will enable this to be brought about for a term of years. It is simply an inducement coupled with an invitation to other nations, that if they desire to enter into negotiation with Canada they may secure the advantages of the intermediate tariff by giving compensating advantages.

Test of Good Administration.

While the revenues have increased the responsibilities of the government have been enlarged. With greater revenues came greater burdens, inseparable from a fast growing country. The government has not been undim-

its great wheat areas, its teaming acres of grazing lands, the industrial and commercial genius of its enterprising and aggressive people. The government is mindful of these considerations and in the furtherance of its duty to the people of the West, the government realizes its duty, and appreciates that these people should not, by failure on its part, be compelled to fall short of realization to the fullest possible extent of their obvious destiny.

Seaport for North-West.

It is a principle of political economy that the legitimate demands of commerce for an outlet at the point of least resistance, cannot be long delayed, and never ultimately frustrated. If the products of the West can be brought 1,000 miles nearer a European market via Hudson Bay, then that point becomes de facto the natural outlet. The government is giving favorable consideration to this plan and more will be heard of it next session.

of the country.

Honest Administration Effective.

Previous to 1896 a number of scandalous transactions had been unearthed and exposed to light. It had been found that public money had been squandered without adequate return. Men in power had used their office and influence in directions calculated to bring advantage to themselves, and in their public transactions had not consulted the welfare of the people. Public interest had been scandalously neglected for private gain, and even the Conservative cabinet was so divided against itself that the leader of the then government described his own colleagues as a "nest of traitors."

Under these circumstances there could be but one result, and that distinctly unfavorable and to the prejudice of the people generally.

Liberals Assumed Control.

After the clean sweep made in 1896 by the Liberals under the distinguished leadership of that great Canadian Sir Wilfrid Laurier, conditions changed as if by magic. He called to his councils the best men the country produced, and from that time to the present, prosperity has reigned where distress previously abounded. Deficits were turned into surpluses, the business of the country became vitalized, industrial affairs provided work for the artisan and laborer, and peace and contentment succeeded dissatisfaction and unrest.

Economic, Honest Administration.

Such results could only be achieved by honest, economical management of public affairs, coupled with an intelligent public policy, wisely administered. That the people of Canada appreciated this was demonstrated very forcibly at the general elections of 1900 and 1904, when the Liberals, with their record of trust faithfully kept, were before the people asking for a renewal of public confidence. The overwhelming majorities given to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government on those two occasions are matters of history.

Big Surpluses Each Year.

The Liberals during their first year of office succeeded to a Conservative deficit of \$519,981, but by next year all this had changed, and from 1896 to date, the Liberal administration of public affairs has resulted in the following:

Canada's trade has increased in proportion to an extent greater than that of any other country. The development of financial and material resources has made rapid strides since the Liberals came into power. The following trade statistics will be interesting proof of this:—

1896—Total exports of Canada	\$113,000,000
To-day—Total exports of Canada	256,000,000
1896—Total imports	118,000,000
To-day—Total imports	294,000,000
1896—Duties collected	20,000,000
To-day—Duties collected	46,000,000
1896—Goods entered for consumption	110,000,000
To-day—Goods entered for consumption	290,000,000
Total trade of Canada	575,000,000

During the past decade France's trade has increased 21 per cent, the United Kingdom 26 per cent, Argentine Republic 26 per cent, Italy 24 per cent, United States 47 per cent, Cape Colony 43 per cent, Japan 97 per cent, and Canada 100 per cent.

The immense expansion of the trade of Japan during the past ten years has been an example for, as it has been the wonder of, the nations, and yet Canada has surpassed Japan in the same period of time.

Tariff Changes Wise.

Mr. Fielding, when presenting his last budget speech made some allusions to the tariff changes that had been made and were proposed, among other things he said: "Just how far tariff legislation has a bearing on the growth and progress of the country, always has been, and always will be, a subject for differences of opinion. But so far as we may admit that a tariff policy of a country may have any effect on its progress and prosperity, I think all will frankly acknowledge that the tariff of 1897 has been a most successful one. Our idea, said Mr. Fielding, has been to encourage a large degree of tariff stability, not a slavish adherence to every item in the tariff but we have been desirous that the impression should go abroad that the government were not willing to make changes hastily, that they were rather slow to do anything in that line, and only when a case became of extreme urgency would we undertake to make changes. In the second revision of the

ages.

Test of Good Administration.

While the revenues have increased the responsibilities of the government have been enlarged. With greater revenues came greater burdens, inseparable from a fast growing country. The government has not been unmindful of this fact.

In order that Canadians may reap the greatest benefit from the material advancement and prosperity of the country at large, and avail themselves of their natural advantages and opportunities, the government has entered great public works in the general interest. Railways have been assisted wharfs built, canals deepened, harbors dredged, public buildings erected all of them for the general advantage of the people and to meet the requirements of expanding trade.

Public money has been wisely expended in this regard. Not to enrich the few, but in such manner that all the people benefited. This is the surest test of honest and wise administration, that public money is expended in the public interest and for the general good.

Far-Seeing Policy.

The government with all its many problems in the older part of Canada is not unmindful of the West. The administration realizes that the people of the West having been invited to settle in and cultivate that important territory, are entitled to facilities whereby easy access to a shipping port may be secured, without being compelled to surrender an undue proportion of the results of their industry in payment of exorbitant freight charges.

To this end the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific is being pushed to completion with all possible speed. Every thing that a paternal government could do to further the enterprise has been done in response to the mandate of the people, expressed in the general election of 1904.

The government realizes that the advantages gained through the efforts of the Immigration Department with their accompanying vast expenditure of money must not be made nugatory by failure to provide transportation facilities.

The government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is keenly sensible of Canada's great western heritage, with its vast natural resources, its inexhaustible vitality

resistance, cannot be long delayed, and never ultimately frustrated. If the products of the West can be brought 1,000 miles nearer a European market via Hudson Bay, then that point becomes de facto the natural outlet. The government is giving favorable consideration to this plan and more will be heard of it next session.

Canada's Diversified Needs.

The Dominion is of great extent and the needs from various points are diversified. To solve the various problems presented and meet the desires of the people from the Atlantic to the Pacific is the object of the present government. The controlling idea of the Liberal government has always been to do justice to all parts of the Dominion. This presents many perplexing problems, all of which must be solved from day to day.

Right Men in Charge.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier is fortunate in having in his council the best men that Canada has produced. Every great department is in charge of a man who has the confidence of the Province from which he comes, and all are experienced in departmental affairs. Men of probity, of known integrity of character may be trusted to deal honestly with the affairs entrusted to them, and in the hands of such men has the premier committed the affairs of the people.

Future is Promising.

Canada is yet in her infancy. In years to come the result of wise administration during these growing days will be apparent. The things done now will bear fruit in the future and for that reason the Liberal government, strong in the possession of the people's confidence will continue to administer public affairs equitably, wisely and most important of all, honestly following upon the record of the past eleven years, the best Canada ever knew.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Paints Oils and Glass.

Absolutely the best Floor Enamel on the market. If not the best, it is yours free at

BOYLE & SON.

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Those who use it get well.

are for all run down conditions and wasting diseases.

Highly recommended for Insomnia.

For Coughs and Colds take PSYCHINE.
For Throat and Lung trouble take PSYCHINE.
For Catarrh and Consumption take PSYCHINE.
For after-effects of La Grippe, Pneumonia and Pleurisy take PSYCHINE.

For Loss of Appetite take PSYCHINE.
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For Chills or Fevers take PSYCHINE.
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To Feel Young and Keep Young take PSYCHINE.

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PSYCHINE

An Unfailing Cure for all Throat, Lung and Stomach Troubles.
A Reliable Remedy for diseases caused by exposure to cold or wet.

For sale at all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King St. W., Toronto

USED PSYCHINE 20 YEARS AGO.

"Years ago I was almost a physical wreck, and was suffering with lung trouble. Friends and neighbors thought I would never get better. I began to despair myself. Losing faith in my physician, I procured another one who recommended the use of PSYCHINE. It was surprising beyond description the effect it had. I seemed to gain with every dose. Inside of two weeks I was able to attend to my housework again. There are no symptoms of consumption about me now."

"MRS. HENDERSON, St. John, N.B."

HEALTHFULNESS OF SOUL

The Morally Healthy Man Will Love the Things That Are Good and Pure.

"Adding on your part all diligence, in your faith supply virtue and your virtue knowledge."—II. Peter, i. 5.

Who is the virtuous person? What is the virtuous life? Is he the bearer of no more than spotless life? Is virtue the leaving undone of vice? Is it negation and denial? Then is the polished marble more virtuous than the fairest saint. You cannot be measured by the things you leave undone.

Is virtue, then, the clamorous erection of some standard of living and the duly advertised attainment thereto? Is it even the secret, modest effort of conformity to a fixed code or rule of daily living—the doing of certain things in certain ways at certain times? Is the virtuous life the one that follows precisely the prescribed rules and schedules of conduct?

The last is the notion most generally entertained. Yet how fallacious it is. It is the secret of priggishness; the standard attained, we have the sin of self-satisfaction. It converts the man into a blind machine; your mechanical moralist is no more virtuous than any other machine. He lacks life and freedom of choice. Virtue is, first of all, vital; it cannot be found with the eyes shut nor with the will atrophied.

VIRTUE IS STRENGTH;

It is moral and spiritual health. It is not in doing or leaving undone; it is not in feeling either good or bad; it is not in sentiments or doctrines, either false or true. It is that perfect ordering, adjusting and outflowing of the whole inner life which in its more material and evident aspects we call health and strength. The doing, feeling, and thinking flow from this right inner, determining tone.

The morally healthy man will loathe the base and degrading. Only a depraved appetite turns to the garbage can when there is a well spread table waiting. Did we but understand it we would despise and fear still more that vicious inner appetite that turns the whole life towards things corrupt and rotten when there awaits on every hand in this fair world so much that is beautiful and wholesome.

Have you ever thought how largely health and strength depend on tastes

and appetites? Who can be healthy with a perverted craving to which he yields? Such tastes depend on training and cultivation. So it is with virtue; strength of the soul, health of the heart lies on the road of the choice of things that are best, is acquired by the deliberate and constant choosing of things that are right, pure, elevating.

Virtue, then, rests on faith, not blind belief in certain dogmatic statements, but the upward look, the noble aspiration, the highmindedness that lifts up the heart. It takes this spirit, this faith, this confidence in things unseen to enable us to choose the best, to cultivate the taste for the true food of life. Otherwise the heart that was meant to feed on the invisible bread snatches the evident husks of earth and it dies.

There is no virtue without this faith in high ideals, in things not seen. A man may be just, he may be honest and upright for policy, because it pays, but he cannot find virtue

AS A MATTER OF POLICY.

It is not in the market to be bought. It is acquired only as we set the heart on character, as we learn to love the good and true for its own sake.

This healthfulness of soul comes also through struggle. Vice is made to serve virtue as we strive against it. Using moral muscles, we find and harden them. He who flees temptation. Who shrinks from the soul-searching crises of life, misses the best that life has to give. In the gymnasium of temptation and trials the full strength of character is won. That does not mean that one must seek out vice; it means we must meet every foe to his face.

Count him virtuous whose face is set toward the light; who lives on a grade that leads up; who is strong to serve his fellows, to make a better world, to face and fight all things that spoil and mar; who lives not for meat or money, but for manhood, for truth, and beauty. For virtue is that habit of the soul, that health that comes from steadily seeking things good and true, that strength that comes from struggle and service; it is the inner life victorious over the outer temptation.

—HENRY F. COPE.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,

MAY 19.

Lesson VII. Israel Enslaved in Egypt.

Golden Text: Psa. 107. 13.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Book of Exodus.—The Hebrew-speaking Jews of early times designated the books of the Pentateuch each by its initial word or words. Thus the first book was known to them as "In the Beginning," the second, "And These Are the Names," the third, "And He Called," the fourth, "And Jehovah Spoke," and the fifth, "These Are the Words." The titles as we have them (Genesis, Exodus, etc.) were first applied to the books by Hellenistic, or Greek-speaking Jews, who translated the Hebrew Bible into Greek at Alexandria during the third and second centuries B. C. The name "Exodus" means, literally, "departure, or outgoing," this name being applied to the second book of the Pentateuch because

the mention of Joseph's name in the list.

5. Seventy souls—Compare Gen. 46 27. The reference here is to direct descendants—sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, etc.

6. And Joseph died, and all his brethren—All the actual sons of Jacob. It is hardly probable that Joseph was the first one to die, as it is certain, from Exod. 6. 16, that he was not the last.

7. With this verse the real narrative of Exodus begins, which deals with the history of the Israelites subsequent to the death of Joseph. The first act of importance mentioned is that they were fruitful, increased abundantly, and multiplied.

8. There arose a new king over Egypt—A considerable period of time must be thought of as intervening, but the narrator is so absorbed in the matters which he is about to communicate that the question of the time occupied in preparation for them does not seem to occur to him. Thus frequently in the Old Testament the chronological element is regarded as of comparatively slight importance. "Archbishop Usher's dates, inserted into the margin of so many of our Bibles, are the private speculations of an individual on the subject of mundane chronology, and must not be regarded as in any way authoritative. Their primary basis is profane history; and, though taking into consideration all

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Interesting Gossip About Some of the World's Prominent People.

Prince Alexander of Battenberg, brother of the Queen of Spain, is rapidly making a name for himself amongst his illustrious relations as a singer of comic songs. He has a good voice, possesses the true Battenberg gift for music, and withal has an irresistibly droll way with him. It was this handsome young man who when at school, having appealed to his grandmother, the late Queen Victoria, for some pocket money, and being justly rebuked for extravagance, replied later that his dear grandmamma would be pleased to learn his immediate needs had been satisfied, as he had sold her autograph for thirty shillings!

Mark Twain, when in London, dined with a literary club, one of whose rules is that each member shall introduce his guest to the company formally and in set phrase. This custom appealed to Twain, and on being asked to return thanks he referred to it eulogistically. "I like it," he drawled, "for it reminds me of the time I lectured in a little town in the Rockies. My chairman was a well-to-do 'cow-puncher,' who found the situation evidently irksome. 'I'm told I must introduce this yer man t'ye, boys,' he said; 'but I can only say two things in his favor. One is that he's never been in jail, and the other is that I don't know why.'" Then he sat down.

When Lord Wolseley—who was then famous as Sir Garnet—was in Natal some years ago, he called together a meeting of all the great chiefs, and sent a special invitation to the Zulu monarch to be present. Instead of complying with this request, Cetewayo caused a bag of wheat to be despatched to Sir Garnet Wolseley, accompanied with a notification that the Zulu warriors were as numerous as grains of wheat. Sir Garnet, equal to the occasion, caused the corn to be ground, and in that form returned it to the King, with a message to the effect that if he (Cetewayo) did not take care, he (Sir Garnet) would have him pounded like the wheat. This clever rejoinder had a terrifying effect upon the allegory-loving King of the Zulus.

Prince Ferdinand, the "ruler" of Bulgaria, is in the unique position of being unable to find a wife. High and low has he searched for a Princess to share his little throne, but without success. He has sought the hands of numerous ladies, Austrian archduchesses, Russian grand duchesses, and princesses of the Fatherland, but without avail. Last summer at Marienbad he had the courage to sound King Edward as to any possibility of his suit being favored by Princess Victoria of England, only to receive from His Majesty the intimation that his daughter did not, at present at all events, intend to marry. His want of success in finding a wife is attributed to some inexplicable and amazing antipathy which he arouses in the fair sex. His first wife died in 1899.

The Rev. R. Moseley, preaching at the Guards' Chapel recently, told a pathetic story of the late Queen. "A young soldier was lying near death in one of the hospitals, and Queen Victoria visited him. The man had been in a hot fight, where bullets were flying in a terrible fashion, and he got badly hit and fell. Although suffering great pain, he managed to drag himself twenty yards and rested behind a sangar. As he lay there he saw a comrade fall, as he had done. The brave boy, with the greatest pain and difficulty, dragged himself to where his stricken comrade lay and brought him back to the shelter. As the great Queen was told the story she put her hand on the arm of the soldier, and said, 'Thank you, my dear son, for all you have done for me.'"

For few men has exile been made quite so pleasant as for Don Carlos, the Pretender to the throne of Spain. Many of his years of exile have been spent in his palace in Venice, where the great wealth which his wife, Princess Maria de Rohan, brought him, has surrounded him with luxury and pomp which are almost kingly. In Venice the tall, stately figure of the Pretender is a familiar sight, either walking with an escort of

A Bond Street Romance.

It was one of those bitter afternoons when town folk could almost wish that it would rain, or snow, or hail, or thunder—anything rather than pierce their marrow with this keen, dry wind. There was frost in the air, and overhead the sky was leaden. The pavements were frigid and cruel—far more cruel, in their gritty cleanness, than when they are streaming with mud.

Already the lights glittered in the windows of the Regent Street shops—for there is nothing which the West End salesman dreads so much as the least suspicion of gloom. At the door of a bonbon emporium a man and woman stood, chatting; a distinguished pair, every inch of whose attire, from their immaculate foot-gear to their respective silk hat and Parisian toque, indicated wealth and luxury.

"Isn't it deliciously cold?" Lady Erynn was murmuring, as she pressed her doll-like pink-and-white cheeks against her costly muff. "I do love the cold."

Captain Westerham laughed. It struck him that one might reasonably enough "love" the cold, when one could afford to wear five-hundred-guinea fur cloaks; but he refrained from voicing his thoughts.

"If you really like the cold," he suggested, "let me take you home walking instead of in the brougham." "A good idea," she said. "It is just the bracing weather for a walk." She spoke as though the half-mile or so's distance to her Belgrave mansion was a serious athletic undertaking.

Dick Westerham told the chauffeur of Lady Erynn's electric brougham that he need wait no longer, and the vehicle glided away. He then deprived Lady Erynn of a small parcel which she was carrying—an expensive box of chocolates—and the handsome couple moved off on their stroll homeward.

A handsome couple they made, indeed. Westerham, tall, well set up, an intensely manly man; Lady Erynn, slim, exquisitely made, perfectly gowned, a type of our hot-house aristocracy. Westerham had to bend his head to listen to her chatter; and, in some strange way, this bend added curiously to his dignity.

At Bond Street the crossing was crowded with carriages and omnibuses, and they had perforce to stop a moment before attempting to reach the opposite side. As they did so, a thin, shabbily dressed figure which had been sheltering in a corner of a neighboring building suddenly pushed its way forward. It was a poor flower-girl.

"Will you buy a bunch of violets, sir?" she pleaded, in a timid, refined voice.

Dick Westerham swung round and compassionately surveyed his questioner. For an instant he merely noted that she was miserably clad; that her tattered shawl was wrapped round her by the icy wind, and that the trembling hand which held up the bunch of violets was almost as blue with the cold as the flowers themselves. Then he saw her face, and gave a start of incredulous astonishment.

He opened his lips to speak; but Lady Erynn's gloved fingers were laid on his arm.

"Come along, Dick," she was saying. "We can get across now." Sure enough a policeman was detaining the traffic, and the roadway was clear.

"I want to buy some violets," Dick protested stammeringly.

Lady Erynn threw an indifferent glance at the flower-girl.

"Buy violets in the street," she said, with an unfeigned sneer. "What are you dreaming of, Dick? I couldn't touch any flowers bought from a—"

etc.) were first applied to the books by Hellenistic, or Greek-speaking Jews, who translated the Hebrew Bible into Greek at Alexandria during the third and second centuries B. C. The name "Exodus" means, literally, "departure, or outgoing," this name being applied to the second book of the Pentateuch because of its reference to the march of the Israelites out of Egypt. The earliest Latin translation of the Old Testament, which was made from the Greek, retained this title untranslated; and hence it passed into the Vulgate of Jerome, and subsequently into the languages of modern Europe. The narrative of Exodus opens on a scene of oppression, very different from the triumph and prosperity of Joseph, to which the later chapters of Genesis are devoted. A new dynasty has arisen in Egypt under which Israel is being cruelly crushed, the deliberate purpose of the Egyptian monarch being to prevent if possible a further increase of Jewish population by measures of utmost cruelty and repression. The story of the book of Genesis is the story of Israel's redemption. Although ultimately Jehovah is the Redeemer of Israel, yet he chooses to bring about the salvation of his people largely through human means; and the first step in carrying out his plan for Israel is the preparation of a deliverer, Moses, whose parentage, early training, and unswerving devotion to his own people, together with his love of justice and his utter fearlessness, mark him as the coming deliverer. Preparatory to the account of the departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, chapter 1 of Exodus treats of the rapid increase and growth of the people, and its development from a tribe into a nation. Following the account of the Exodus there is regarded as chap. 19-40 the adoption of Israel as God's peculiar people, and the giving of the law of the covenant, through Moses at Mount Sinai. The contents of the book are thus in part historical, and in part legislative. The historical period dealt with covers approximately 300 years between the death of Joseph and the sojourn of the people in the vicinity of Mount Sinai. To a more careful study of this historic narrative of Exodus and the subsequent legislative portion of the book we are to devote the greater part of our time during the coming three months, the Sunday school lessons for this period, with the exception of the Temperance lesson June 20 being taken from the book of Exodus.

Verse 1. New Life, "and." The first example of an almost universal practice among the historical writers of the Old Testament to connect successive books in the closest possible way by the simple connective "and" comp. Josh. 1, 12; Judg. 1, 1; Ruth, 1, 1; 2 Sam. 1, 1; 2 Kings 1, 1; 2 Chr. 1, 1; Neh. 1, 1; Esth. 1, 1.

The sons of Israel, who came into Egypt; every man and his household came with Jacob. Or, as an optional and equally accurate translation renders the clause, "The sons of Israel which came into Egypt with Jacob; they came every man with his household." The specific reference to the fact that every man brought with him his entire household is important in view of the vexed question of the possible increase of the original company migrating with Jacob into Egypt, which within the space of about four hundred years increased to more than "600,000 on foot that were men, besides children." In Gen. 13, 14, we are told that the household of Abram comprised not less than 318 adult males. It is necessary, therefore, to suppose that the households of Jacob, his eleven sons, and his numerous grown-up grandsons, must have aggregated a total of several thousand souls, including men, women, and children.

24. Beniamin. . . . Asher. The sons of Leah and Rachel are mentioned first, in order of their seniority, and those of the secondary wives, or concubines, afterward, though also in the order of their birth. The order here observed thus differs from that given in Gen. 36, and may be taken as intended to do honor to legitimate as opposed to secondary wedlock. The exact wording of the first verse, "the sons of Israel who came into Egypt with Jacob," necessarily excludes

garded as comparatively slight importance. "Archbishop Usher's dates, inserted into the margin of so many of our Bibles, are the private speculations of an individual on the subject of mundane chronology, and must not be regarded as in any way authoritative. Their primary basis is profane history; and, though taking into consideration all the scriptural numbers, they do not consistently follow any single rule with respect to them."—Rawlinson.

Who knew not Joseph—The new dynasty doubtless was not only ignorant of but also hostile to the policy of the old. The benefits, therefore, conferred upon a foreign people by the foreign and hated dynasty were not treasured long in the memory of the new king. Accepting the conclusions of modern scholarship that Rameses II. of the XIXth Dynasty is to be regarded as the Pharaoh of the Oppression, the "new king," referred to in this verse, must be taken to have been either Rameses I., the actual founder of this dynasty, or Seti I., his son, who succeeded his father to the throne within a little more than a year.

More and mightier than we—Or, "too many and too mighty for us" marg.).

10. Wisely—Shrewdly. . . . they also join themselves unto our enemies, and fight against us.—Both Rameses I. and his son Seti were compelled immediately after their accession to the throne to engage in a rather defensive warfare with the Hittites, who at that time constituted the great power of Syria. It was natural, therefore, for the king to question the loyalty of Hebrews who were also from Syria.

11. Taskmasters to afflict them with their burdens—Pictorial representations found on Egyptian monuments dating from this period vividly set forth the oppression to which the Hebrews were subjected. In ancient times, moreover, severe grinding labor was often successfully used as a means of keeping down the aspirations of a subject people, if not of actually diminishing their numbers.

12. Grieved—Abhorred.

13. Rigor—From a root meaning "to break in pieces, to crush."

14. In mortar and in brick, and in all manner of service in the field—Seti I. commenced the construction of a great brick wall, intended to extend along the entire eastern frontier of Egypt. The wall was, however, never completed. Among the different kinds of field labor may well have been included the cutting of canals for the irrigation of the vast fields, an occupation than which there was none more exhausting under the hot Egyptian sun. As late as the middle of the past century Mehemet Ali, a Turkish contractor, lost twenty thousand out of one hundred and fifty thousand laborers in the construction of the Alexandrian canal in Egypt.

TO RAISE THE GREAT DAM.

Another Step Taken in Egypt's Commercial Progress.

The Council of Ministry at Cairo, Egypt, has decided that the height of the Assuan Dam should be increased in order to raise the level of the water stored in the reservoir by seven metres above the present maximum.

The quantity of water stored by the new dam will be two and a quarter times greater than that stored by the existing dam. The new supply of water will be sufficient to irrigate about one million acres. The increase in the cotton crop which this irrigation work will bring about is estimated at between 3½ and 4 million-pounds annually.

Unfortunately, this scheme imposes on the Government the regrettable necessity of further submerging the Phineas Temple and other Nubian monuments. Every possible means will be taken to minimize the injury thus caused. The estimated cost of increasing the height of the dam is \$7,500,000, this sum including compensation to the inhabitants of Nubia, whose lands will be submerged.

The time required to complete the work is six years, so that not until 1913 will Egypt reap the full benefit of this large increase in the water supply of the country.

his years of exile have been spent in his palace in Venice, where the great wealth which his wife, Princess Maria de Rohan, brought him, has surrounded him with luxury and pomp which are almost kingly. In Venice the tall, stately figure of the Pretender, is a familiar sight, either walking with an escort of his favorite dogs or taking his ease in his gondola. But the Prince is a restless man, and rarely stays long in one place. One day he is in Paris, another in Russia; and, in fact, the whole of Europe is his home, until the time when he draws in earnest the sword which his wife gave him, and which bears the inscription, "Draw me not without right, nor sheathe me without honor."

Few men living have had a career more romantic than Mr. James J. Hill, the American railway magnate, who now announces his intention to retire from active work. Born in Ontario nearly seventy years ago, the future President of the Great Northern Railroad was carrying wood and freight on his back from the wharf at St. Paul, Minnesota, to the Mississippi steamboats for two dollars a day before, after a few struggling years as clerk and coal merchant, he commenced in a modest way, his amazing career as a railway constructor, which has made him rich beyond the dreams of avarice. To-day the ex-exporter is worth more millions than he can count on the fingers of both hands; his collections of pictures and gems are among the finest in the world; and from his million-dollar house at St. Paul he can look down on the old wharf where he once toiled so hard, and on the roof of the little hotel in which his wife, in those poor and strenuous days, filled the humble role of maid-of-all-work.

Cardinal Merry del Val, the Pope's Secretary of State, has played a prominent role in the recent crisis of the Church in France. The Cardinal is said to be an indefatigable worker, a frugal liver, a man of strong likes and dislikes, with a hot temper that is often in evidence, but always under control. Tall and slim of figure, graceful of motion, he shows the highest type of the Andalusian in every feature. As a youth he was very fond of pranks. When the Cardinal goes on his rounds he drives in a vehicle, sombre and heavy, drawn by two black stallions with flowing manes. He is the first Cardinal to indulge in golf, a game which he plays twice weekly over a private course in the grounds of the Villa Doria-Pamphili. His leisure time is spent at the Papal summer palace of Castel Gandolfo, which the Italian Government has connected with the Vatican by telephone for the greater convenience of the Cardinal. He is an advocate of all modern labor-saving improvements, and has introduced telephones, elevators, electric lights, and typewriters into the Vatican.

CONTRASTS.

"Yes," sighed Mrs. Gollifer, "I suppose Gerald and I missed a great deal of romance. We were married without ever having been engaged."

"Still," pensively answered Miss Welton, "it seems to me it must be much more unromantic to be engaged a long time without ever being married."

USE FOR THE CHILDREN.

Your wife used to sing and play a great deal. I have not heard her lately."

"Since we have had children she has had no time."

"Ah, children are such a blessing!"

FORGETFULNESS.

"John," said his wife, "now, you needn't tell me you mailed the letter I gave you this morning."

"Of course, I did. What makes you think I didn't?"

"I didn't give you any."

NOT A FREAK.

Little Ethel: "There was a strange man here to see you to-day, papa."

Papa: "Did he have a bill?"

Little Ethel: "No, papa, just a plain note."

and the roadway was clear, and "I want to buy some violets," Dick protested stammeringly. Lady Erylynne threw an indifferent glance at the flower-girl. "Buy violets in the street?" she said, with an unfeigned sneer. "What are you dreaming of, Dick? I couldn't touch any flowers bought from a—from a pauper person." And before Dick could argue further, his companion had begun daintily to pick her way across the thoroughfare.

Westerham hesitated a moment, and seemed tempted to pause and speak to the girl, who had shrunk into her corner again, as though repelled by her rich sister's ill-concealed contempt. But Lady Erylynne was already half-way across the street, and it would be the height of unpardonably bad manners to linger behind. Dick came to a quick decision, and sprang after her.

They reached the opposite pavement together, and the traffic, loosened by the policeman's nod, flowed in again. But even as it did so there was a sudden shout and the trample of drawn-up hoofs. An accident had occurred, someone had been run over.

Westerham stared back, but Lady Erylynne dragged him on.

"Do come, Dick," she cried. "Something dreadful has happened. I know; but I'm not going to stop and see. Why should one look at horrors? There might be blood—ugh! I can't endure the sight of blood."

Dick had to yield, albeit with disagreeable consciousness that he would have given almost anything to make sure that the victim of the accident was not—

Absurd! How could it be? And yet—He felt uncomfortable.

Five minutes later he stood at the door of Lady Erylynne's house, and—to her supreme astonishment—declined to enter and take tea.

"Oh, but you must, Dick," she bubbled. "I do so want to talk, and show you something I bought. Goodness—" she broke off with a cry of dismay. "My bangle!"—she was gazing at her wrist—"my diamond bangle gone! I must have lost it—dropped it! Oh, why did I walk home instead of driving? Dick, Dick, what am I to do? I shall die of grief if I lose that diamond bangle!"

"I'll go and make inquiries," Dick offered vaguely.

"Yes, Dick, you'll find it for me, won't you?" she cried, clutching at his aid.

"I'll try," he promised.

"And if you find it"—her eyes turned up to his—"if you find it, Dick, there'll be a reward, you know! Perhaps I'll reward you by saying—by saying 'Yes' to that question which you wanted to start and ask me a week ago." She put her hands on his breast coaxingly, and gazed up at him in her most fascinating manner. "I couldn't be hard on the man who got me back my bangle, you see!" she hinted.

"I'll make inquiries," he repeated. His tone was cold and formal.

But Lady Erylynne, her mind full of the lost bracelet, did not notice his lack of proper lover-like eagerness.

"Handsome Dick!" she was thinking, "he's madly in love with me. He'll do anything to get my bangle back—even to buying me a new one. I suppose he's off to Scotland Yard first, to give information there. How convenient it is!" she sighed—"to have a man look after one's affairs!"

Strangely enough, however, Dick Westerham's steps were not directed towards Scotland Yard at all, but towards the Bond Street crossing.

II.

"I know what you've come for." The strangely refined voice of the flower-girl rose faintly but distinctly from the pillow of the bed in the hospital ward.

"I've come because I recognized you," Dick Westerham responded gently, bending over the bed. "I recognized the little Dora I used to know before I went out to South Africa; the little Dora I used to meet at the vicarage, and learned to love."

The girl's eyes opened wide. "It's Dick!" she gasped. "It's really

dear old Dick! Too good to be true, I thought when I saw you in Bond Street; but I dared hardly hope—

"I, too, was not sure," he said, "so I came back to ask the constable at the crossing. There, I heard it really was you who had been knocked down by the cab, and I hastened straight on here. I wanted to stop at the time, but I couldn't very well leave—he hesitated in embarrassment—leave the lady I was walking with."

"Yes, Lady Erylne. Of course you couldn't leave her."

"You know her name?"

"I guessed at once that it was she. I read the newspapers at a free library sometimes, and in the society column I had seen your name coupled with hers."

"There's no truth in that!" he broke in. "Not now. I must confess I thought—fool that I was—that I cared for her. Dora, it was only a passing fancy. I have never cared for anyone but you, my little sweetheart—never forgotten you. I've tried to find out where you vanished to, when the vicar died and left you penniless, while I was at the war. And this afternoon, the instant I saw your face, it all came back to me—and— But tell me, are you badly hurt?"

"No, no; only shaken. And didn't Lady Erylne discover her loss? That wasn't why you came?"

"What do you mean?"

Dora's hand stole under her pillow, and then came forth again, clasping something. "I managed to conceal it when they brought me here." She opened her hand, revealing the diamond bangle.

"I saw it fall," she explained falteringly. "I made a dash into the street to pick it up. Can you guess why?" A blush suffused her cheeks. "Because it flashed across my mind that if I picked it up before anyone else, it would give me an excuse to speak to her, and I should then be able to understand what sort of a woman—what sort of a woman you were going to marry, Dick. We women judge each other quickly, you know. I know a good woman when I see one, and I wanted to find out what your future wife—"

"Hush, hush!" he whispered, for her voice was wavering. "That silly episode is dead and buried. Believe me, Dora, it meant nothing, even before I met you again. But now that I have met you again, I'm going to claim that promise you made to me before I went away."

Dora was smiling now, a wan, happy smile.

"And you'll take back the diamond bangle to Lady Erylne?" she said, handing it to him.

"I'll send it, not take it," he answered briefly.

Outside the hospital the fierce north wind still howled shrilly; but Dora the flower-girl knew that she need fear it no longer.

When Lady Erylne opened the registered package which had come by the morning post, she gave a cry of delight. Her diamond bangle fell forth from its bed of cotton-wool, and sparkled in the light.

"Dick has found it for me already," she murmured. "How clever of him. And I imagine this is a note to say that he's going to call this afternoon and receive his reward. It's rather a nuisance, but he's a dear, good soul, and will adore me; and I dare say I shall be more comfy with a nice strong male creature to look after me—"

She unfolded the note, and commenced to peruse it. Her eyebrows rose. This is what she read:

"Dear Lady Erylne, I am glad to be able to return your bracelet to you here-with, congratulating you on having regained such a beautiful object so promptly. You will be interested to hear, by the by, that I am engaged to be married, and that the wedding is fixed for an early date next month. My fiancée and I have decided not to issue any invitations, as the affair is to be quite quiet.—Yours faithfully, "Richard Westerham."

HOME.

SELECTED RECIPES.

Ham "Yum Yum"—Cut a slice of ham three-quarters of an inch thick, cover it with sweet, rich milk, bake in a hot oven until milk is absorbed and ham nicely browned, which will require thirty minutes.

Potato Salad.—A delicious German potato salad is made as follows: Take small potatoes, allowing about seven for each person, wash thoroughly—let boil in their jackets. Drain when about three-quarters done. Skin while still hot and cut into disks, not too thin, into a bowl. Now cut speck (that is, smoked pork fat) into small dice, put in pan, and fry to golden brown, then add one cup of vinegar, one-half cup water, one small teaspoon salt, and let boil for two minutes. Pour this hot over cut potatoes, mix carefully so not to break the disks. Have finely minced parsley or chives which add generously to salad when ready to serve. The given quantity of vinegar is sufficient for six or eight people. Use less for smaller party.

Egg Cutlets.—Five hard boiled eggs, cut fine, one cup of milk, one tablespoon (if chopped parsley, two tablespoons butter, one teaspoonful of onion, and three tablespoonfuls of flour. Melt butter in a pan and add flour, stirring until smooth, then add gradually until thick. Add other ingredients, and season with salt and pepper, shape, roll in egg and cracker crumbs, and fry in deep lard until brown.

Apple Butter.—Fifteen gallons of sweet apple cider, put on to boil in copper kettle, boil until there is eight gallons; peel and quarter five pecks good cooking apples; place a few at a time in the boiling cider until all are in. Stir constantly with an apple butter stirrer. Boil about four to five hours, then add fifteen pounds white sugar and half pound ground cinnamon. When it is thick enough remove and place in either glass or stone jars. It will keep for years.

Egg with Onion.—To prepare it take six large Bermuda onions and one fresh green pepper. Slice them and fry them in melted butter until the onions have attained a delicate brown hue. Season them with salt and pepper, and add four well beaten eggs. When these have been sufficiently scrambled pour the preparation over slices of toast and serve, garnish with slices of crisp bacon.

Apple Fritter without Eggs.—For the batter, a quarter of a pound of flour, one dessertspoonful of Paisley flour, a little salt; add gradually, beating it well, sufficient milk to make a batter that will drop from the spoon. This batter should not be made until you are just ready to use it. Peel some apples and core them with an apple scoop. Cut them into fairly thick slices, cutting the whole way across. Throw these slices into the batter, take them out one by one and drop them into a pan of boiling fat. Fry them until they are a nice brown on both sides. Drain them on paper, and serve them very hot, piled up on a dish with sifted sugar sprinkled over them. Fritters are always a favorite sweet. Figs make a good fritter, if they are steamed and then dried by rolling them in sifted sugar. Sweet sandwiches, scraps of fruit cake, small remnants of stiff puddings of various kinds, such as baked rice pudding, or steamed fruit puddings, can always be daintily used up in this way.

FISH.

There are three chief classes of fish, viz.:—white fish, oily fish, and shell fish. The chief oily fish are the mackerel, herring, and salmon, while the white fish are the cod, haddock, plaice, sole, etc. The shell fish most used for food are the crab, lobster, shrimp, oyster and cockle. The difference between the white and the oily fish is that the fat

of the colleges, these results have been far from satisfactory. Many mothers, at great inconvenience and expense, have insisted upon having a bundle expressed home every week or fortnight, rather than endure longer the impositions of the college laundries. One mother testifies that her daughter's fall outfit of strong, well made underwear, which should have lasted two years, was literally in tatters when she came home for the following Easter vacation, and simply from the abuses of the laundress.

The great lesson which the modern laundress has to learn is the old one of the value of rinsing. As a certain very competent housewife used to say over and over to her daughters, "Remember, you can't rinse too much."

The very fact that these strange new powders and soaps seem to loosen the grime as if by magic, shows that they have also the power to loosen the fibre. If we can banish the chemical as soon as the beneficial part of its work is done, we have preserved our garment. If there is the smell or the "feel" of the agent left upon it, harm has surely been done to the cloth.

Now, rinsing is not hard work. Why will not these people do it?

Of course, there are some cheap, dangerous compounds which no amount of rinsing can counteract. Even the best ones need to be followed by at least three thorough rinsings in perfectly fresh, soft water. Four, five or six are none too many.

PHYSICIANS ARE NEEDED

PLEA FOR MEDICAL MAN IN THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY.

Hundreds of Miles of That District Are Without a Single Doctor.

Mr. E. Stewart, recently Dominion Commissioner of Forestry, writes regarding a matter of importance to all Canadians.

It has occurred to me that I was perhaps neglecting a duty in not calling public attention to the sad condition of the sick and afflicted in the Mackenzie River country. The distance by the ordinary travelled route between Athabasca Landing (which is itself about one hundred miles north of Edmonton) and Fort McPherson, near the Arctic Sea, is 1,854 miles, and over that whole distance the inhabitants—Indians, half-breeds and whites—are without a single physician.

Of missionaries there are many, and the good people of Canada send liberal support to maintain them, but surely, as the eloquent apostle of the Labrador says, it is poor comfort to the suffering and dying to be told that we love them and that the Lord is good when we fail to do anything to relieve their physical distress.

NO SURGEONS THERE.

My attention was forcibly called to the condition of these people in this respect during my visit to that country last summer. Only two days after leaving Athabasca Landing in a steamer our cook took sick with what was apparently appendicitis. It was soon evident that his case was serious, and it was extremely distressing to see him growing worse day by day, while of the fifty or more on the boat no one could do anything to save his life. After about a week of intense suffering he expired, and now lies a lonely grave on the bank of the Athabasca River, far from his former home in England. There are many in the country who are afflicted with certain ailments that would yield readily to simple surgical operations. In such cases there are only two alternatives; either to endure the affliction or make a long journey of perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred miles to Edmonton, which is not only expensive, but if the journey is from the far north, where there is only one or two boats in the year, it will necessitate an absence from home

ON THE FARM.

KEEPING FIELD ACCOUNTS.

Many pages of agricultural literature have been wisely devoted to urging farmers to keep account of the different members of their dairies, to the end that the cows that do not show a profit may be disposed of, and those that show a proper balance be used to advantage in building up a more profitable herd, writes Mr. E. K. Mooreland. In all probability, farmers who have followed this advice carefully and consistently for a few years have found the practice much to their advantage. In no other way than by a careful account can a farmer tell which of his cows is kept at a loss and which, by their superior productiveness, are bearing the burden of a lot of worthless animals in order to show a little profit for the entire dairy.

But there is another way in which the practice of keeping such an account may well result in great profit. Our farm is divided into fields of different sizes for the convenience of diversified agriculture. Different portions of the farm may thus be pastured or devoted to grain or grass growing. It is doubtful if many farmers know, except in a general way, which of their fields are most productive, or the extent to which they are so, and which fields barely pay the cost of taxes and cultivation.

Not a great way from the barn the ordinary farmer may have a field which will, in ordinary seasons, give from two to three tons of cured hay to the acre. Half a mile from the barn may be a considerable area that will not average over half a ton. But every acre on the farm pays an equal amount of taxes, and it takes just as much time and labor to plow an acre of the poor land as it does of the more fertile, and the reason for this condition of fertility or lack of fertility comes from the fact that the fields closer to the farm buildings have in times past received more than their fair share of fertilizers and have been devoted to crops that would pay better than the more remote fields.

At this time of the year, the farmer, if he is thoughtful and takes care to plan out his work carefully for the future, should consider this subject carefully and keep an account this year of just what each field costs in the way of labor, seed and fertilizer and at harvest time just what such a field produces in the way of crops.

I dare say that on many farms the farmer, if he pursues this idea carefully and continuously, will find a large portion of his farm is actually not paying expenses of cultivating. Generally speaking, the fact that one choice acre of the farm will produce two and a half or three tons of cured hay per acre and another acre more remote from the barn will produce only half a ton, ought to convince a thoughtful farmer that he himself is responsible for the deficiency. Other things being equal, the remote acre should produce as much in the way of crops as any other acre. It is certainly a slipshod way of carrying on the farm, that the barnyard manure should be dumped around in the fields near the farm buildings because too much labor is required to draw it to the more distant parts of the farm. These being, in all probability, actually hungry for the manure, would respond more freely to generous use of manure and more thorough cultivation.

The farmer himself, when this is called to his attention, may have a general idea of the different results from the different parts of the farm, but the systematic and careful method of keeping account with the different fields of the farm will be the best way to bring this directly home to the farmer himself and result more quickly in a change of treatment.

GROWING YOUNG CHICKS.

The first feed for young chicks should

with, congratulating you on having obtained such a beautiful object so promptly. You will be interested to hear, by the by, that I am engaged to be married, and that the wedding is fixed for an early date next month. My fiancée and I have decided not to issue any invitations, as the affair is to be quite quiet.—Yours faithfully,

"Richard Westerham."

Lady Eryllynne furiously tore the letter to shreds. It was not till next day that the frown had disappeared from her brow. "Anyway, he found my jewel for me," was the sole remark with which she was able to comfort herself. But Dick had found the jewel for himself, too!—London Answers.

SWEAT SHOPS OF BADEN

WHERE A DAY'S WORK MEANS SIXTEEN OR SEVENTEEN HOURS.

Pale, Emaciated Work-children Are Employed Under Six Years of Age.

The factory inspectors of the Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, have published a comprehensive report on the home industries of their country, which has attracted much attention because of the picture it paints of the misery and destitution in which a large portion of the population lives. It is recognized besides, that the picture is only that which might be drawn in any other German State.

In these home industries in Baden there are over 20,000 persons employed, of whom 64 per cent. are females. Among the thousands of children employed many are under six years old. The report says they look pale, emaciated and serious. They are described also as timid and as generally complaining of

THEIR SCHOOL WORK.

With regard to the number of hours worked by these people, the report says that days of thirteen and fourteen hours are by no means rare, and it not infrequently happens that sixteen and seventeen hours are worked. There is no regular time for meals. These are eaten anyhow, in odd intervals.

In the brush and china button industries women work usually until 11 o'clock at night. Cases are recorded where work begins at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning in summer and 5 in winter, and lasts until 9 or 10 at night—sometimes till after midnight. Women have come to the factory inspectors weeping, to complain of their insufficient earnings. Even men in the watch industry of the Black Forest work for fourteen pennings (a fraction over 3 cents an hour, working fifteen hours a day. This makes a daily wage of something over two marks (50 cents).

IN SEVERAL OTHER INDUSTRIES

wages run from three pennings (hardly 1 cent) to twenty pennings (5 cents) an hour, and in the concertina, orchestration, and similar industries the wages of even skilled workers average between ten and eleven marks (\$2.50 to \$2.75) weekly.

It is worth mentioning that in this report the inspectors complain of the insanitary condition under which most of this home work is carried on. The work is done in the homes, on tables which are filthy with refuse, scraps of food, and dirty dishes, and the work is made more filthy by the fact that the home workers are employed in preparing stuff for large jam and preserve factories.

A VALUABLE BRAND.

She: "Would you really die for me?"
He: "No, dear, I would not."
She: "There! I thought you would not, and yet you talk of love."
He: "My dear, my love is of the undying sort."

There are three chief classes of fish, viz.: white fish, oily fish, and shell fish. The chief oily fish are the mackerel, herring, and salmon, while the white fish are the cod, haddock, plaice, sole, etc. The shell fish most used for food are the crab, lobster, shrimp, oyster and cockle. The difference between the white and the oily fish is that the fat of the former is contained in the liver, the fat of the latter being distributed all through the flesh of the fish.

The value of fish as energy givers depends entirely on the amount of fat which it contains. Salmon, for instance, are fully equal in nutritive value to moderately fat beef; while owing to the presence of more water and the absence of fat, white fish are of considerable lower nutritive value, one-and-a-half pounds of cod or other white fish being reckoned equal to one pound of lean beef. The white fish are also inferior to beef in their flesh-forming properties.

In the case of fish, even more than that of most foods, the market price is no indication of the true economic value. As a general rule it may be said that in all the animal kingdom the cheaper varieties of fish offer most nutriment for any given sum. It has been truly remarked by the food specialist, Dr. Smith, that the despised herring or bloater "offers the largest amount of nutriment for a given sum of any animal food." Two salt herrings supply as much animal proteid or building material as need enter the daily diet of a working man.

When in season fish is generally plentiful and cheap. During spawning time fish is said to be out of season, and is then unfit for food. It is just previous to spawning that the animal is in its highest state of perfection. When fish is out of season its flesh has a bluish color, is watery, and wants firmness in texture.

1. Good, fresh smell; 2. firm to the touch; 3. plenty of scales and slime; 4. gills a bright red; 5. eyes bright and prominent. All fish, except turbot and salmon, are best cooked as soon after being caught as possible. Salmon gains in richness and flavor by being kept for a few days—they should be hung up by the tail in an airy, cold place. White fish can be runned over with salt, and so kept for a day or two; but it loses nourishment and quality in the process, so this should only be done when it is not possible to use the fish at once.

THAT WASHING POWDER.

In most large institutions the laundry question is acute, writes Kate Upson Clark. If the clothes are white and fragrant, the prices of the launderer or laundress are likely to be prohibitive. If the prices are within our means, the clothes are probably dubious in color, and as a slangy college girl expresses it, "weird" to the touch—and liable to go to pieces after a few exposures to the mysterious influences of the laundry.

In our homes, the case is not much better. The old, tolls some ways of washing have become obsolete. One woman testifies that she has been able to find only one really good laundress in many years. She, as the observant cook bore witness, "rubbed every spot, and rinsed every piece in three waters, and made her blue just right."

This expressive description goes to the heart of every housekeeper. It brings back sweet experiences which will probably never be repeated—for those old-fashioned laundresses are practically no more. The advertisements in the papers, with their injunctions regarding an ignominious reversion to the claim, have largely banished the ancient "washboard." We are all using patent preparations of one sort or another—some good—some bad—or we are sending our clothes to establishments which return them to us, more or less clean, but most of them almost invariably "queer" to the touch.

Now we are all glad, no doubt, to have the strain on the old washing day abated. We welcome the new washing machines and the new chemicals. Anything is good which legitimately reduces human drudgery and gives us time to expand our souls. But it is good only in so far that it has satisfactory results. Not only in our towns, but in

aliments that would yield readily to simple surgical operations. In such cases there are only two alternatives; either to endure the affliction or make a long journey of perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred miles to Edmonton, which is not only expensive, but if the journey is from the far north, where there is only one or two boats in the year, it will necessitate an absence from home of about twelve months.

Just before we left Edmonton we heard of such a case. The wife of an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Simpson, on the Mackenzie, nearly 1,200 miles from Edmonton, came out to the latter place on the return of the steamer in 1905 in order to undergo some simple operation for her eyes, which, I believe was quite successful, and only necessitated her stay in the hospital for a week or two, but as she could not get back to her home that season she arranged to stay in Edmonton and return the following year by the boat. Unfortunately a week before we left Edmonton she took suddenly ill and expired, and instead of our having her as a companion on our journey we were compelled to be the bearers of the saddest of all messages to her husband, who came aboard, as soon as the steamer touched the bank, expecting to meet his dear one after a long year's absence. It is unnecessary to say that this incident was most distressing, but it is not singular, for this annual steamer brings similar messages every trip.

ANOTHER CASE.

I shall only mention one other instance: Some time in April of last year I received a letter from a trader of my acquaintance, whose post was at the Arctic River, on the lower Mackenzie, beyond the Arctic circle. This letter was written on Christmas Day, fully four months before it reached me at Ottawa. It described life in that far northern region most graphically, and the general tone was cheerful, and reflected the life of a man greatly interested in the strange surroundings of his new home. I knew a reply would not reach him sooner than I expected to myself, and I looked forward with pleasure to the surprise that I would give him when I should present myself in person to answer his communication. On reaching Great Slave Lake I was informed that I would find my friend at Fort Good Hope on our way down. This post is about three hundred miles this side of the Arctic Red River. So when our steamer, the Whigley, reached Good Hope I looked eagerly among the crowd of Indians, half-breeds and a few whites, everyone down to see the arrival of the first steamer, if not the only one of the year; but to my surprise my friend could not be seen. I soon had his quarters on the bank of the river pointed out, and in a few minutes more had found him in a small log hut in a dying condition. He had a few months before contracted a severe cold, which failed to yield to any remedies that were available. I learned on my return that he died the day after I visited him.

A GRENFELL NEEDED.

These are but a few of the distressing cases I met with on my journey. Here is a field for another Grenfell of vaster extent than that afforded on the coast of Labrador, and I cannot but believe that if our people realized the condition of the scattered settlements, extending over two thousand miles from Edmonton to the polar sea, with regard to medical aid they would respond as willingly to provide one or two hospitals as they now do to the support of the missions in that region. It is true that the missionaries are generally supplied with a few drugs, and some of them have a limited knowledge of medicine, but I do not know of one capable of performing a serious surgical operation, and provided he were, the conditions of the homes of these people would certainly not be favorable to convalescence.

Will not some one undertake the work of establishing a small hospital, say, at Fort Simpson? This would be a central point on the river, and would, I am sure, be soon patronized by many who have been afflicted for years, and who otherwise could never receive the treatment that their cases require.

parts of the farm, but the systematic and careful method of keeping account with the different fields of the farm will be the best way to bring this directly home to the farmer himself and result more quickly in a change of treatment.

GROWING YOUNG CHICKS.

The first feed for young chicks should be bread soaked in sweet milk, squeezed dry in the hand and crumbled. After the first few feeds give some good prepared chick feed. Keep water before them from the very first in a drinking fountain. Give them a small grass run as soon as possible, and enlarge it as the chicks learn the way back to the brooder. One can give free range very early, and the chicks will run home to the brooder whenever they get cold. Keep good beef scrap, grit and pure water where they can get it always. Give plenty of grass run exercise and shade. On hot summer days shade is absolutely necessary, trees and bushes making the best.

As the chickens grow larger, wheat cracked corn and good wheat or pea screenings can be mixed with the chick feed, and finally the chick feed stopped entirely, other grains taking its place. Be sure always to give a variety of feed if possible. When the chicks no longer need the warmth of the brooder, remove and place in light, clean and airy houses. They grow so fast that they soon outgrow their houses unless these are large. Keep the coops sweet, clean and free from lice, to prevent all kinds of ailments. Birds cannot pick bugs and worms enough to supply all animal matter they require. What if your neighbor does raise 25 or 50 on corn and neglect and laugh at beef scraps, wheat, etc.? Where such flocks can get enough bugs and worms to supply needed animal food, 100 would be half starved. Under-sized fowls would be the result. Always supply with green feed, such as cabbage, lettuce, etc. Milk is very good for young as well as old stock, but should never take the place of water.

"GET RICH QUICK" SCHEME.

Now all the Rage in the Empire of the Mikado.

"The 'get-rich-quick' fever has seized Japan, and unless the nation sobers down, speculative crises will become as common in Tokio as they are in New York."

Such is the opinion of a London merchant who has just returned to London from a business tour in the East. "I was amazed at the amount of speculation which is now indulged in by all classes in the principal cities," he said.

"The Stock Exchange in Tokio, which, unlike ours in London, is open to the public, is frequently the scene of great excitement, and bucket-shops of the worst description abound, both in the capital and in other cities. The Produce and Rice Exchange are other centres of feverish gambling. Some day a Japanese Leiter will make a corner in rice."

"I learned that the companies and syndicates floated during the twelve months ending in January last represented the astonishing total capital of \$700,000,000."

Many of these companies were of the soundest description, but the Japanese company promoters, whose numbers are growing rapidly, have been responsible for several concerns.

"In land and house-property, too, there is much speculation. In northern Japan, more especially, property has in many cases trebled in value."

"Happily, Japanese women do not speculate, and take very little interest in business affairs. The railways, owned by the State, afford no opportunities for speculation, and the tramways in Tokio are shortly to be municipalized."

"The sober-minded statesmen of Japan believe that the present fever is a passing phase, due to the great wave of prosperity which is passing over the nation, and in the elation consequent on her victories."

A GREAT DIAMOND FIELD

THOUSANDS OF FORTUNE SEEKERS ARE IN AFRICA.

Men of All Nations are Uncarthing Stones of Unusual Value in Cape Colony.

One of the greatest sensations in South Africa to-day, and most in the public eye, is the discovery of diamonds in hitherto undeveloped districts in the Province of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, and at old dreggings, where in former years the crudeness of appliances, mode of working and cheapness of diamonds caused them to be abandoned, and where now, under new conditions of mining and increased value, the stones are found in payable quantities. Thousands are flocking to the new fields, in the hope of making a fortune, writes a Johannesburg correspondent.

This matter has excited so much public interest that the writer determined to proceed to the districts and investigate for himself. Several days were spent in going over the whole area and making personal inspections. These fields consist of the old diggings along the banks of the Vaal River and the newly discovered alluvial deposits, parallel to, but some miles from, the Vaal River.

The old diggings stretch for many miles, and where the old debris, years ago abandoned as unprofitable, is being reworked by improved machinery, more than paying the cost of removal, are discovered stones of fair size, unusual brilliancy, and often great value. This is especially the case at "Old Pniel," opposite the little village of Barkly West on the Vaal, about eighteen miles from Kimberley, where the Pniel Diamond Mining Company has acquired the majority of the ground and thrown it open to the public, under generous terms, with the result that these once quiet banks of the Vaal have been almost magically transformed into a hustling hive of toilers, all intent on finding the precious stones, digging from noon till night with an energy and hope that is the great fascination of the diamond and gold digger.

MINERS FROM EVERYWHERE.

From the main camp, directly opposite to Barkly West, for miles all along the river are the miners, who lease their claims from the company, to which they pay a royalty on all finds. Such is the confidence, that these diggers, who are professionally the most independent class of men in the world, are flocking in large numbers to this new El Dorado, and the majority of them are doing well. Some are working individually on single claims; others have formed syndicates on a larger scale, with an average return that is most profitable; some, of course, are not so fortunate, but all keep on working, with the hope that is so ingrained in men of their class, and seldom could a more prosperous or optimistic crowd be found than among this band of workers along the Vaal River.

Men from all parts of the world, nationalities, and classes are to be found here—colonials, British Boers, Americans, Australians, Canadians, Germans—living together in harmony. The college graduate, professional man, ex-army officer, retired actor, pugilist, sailor, cowboy, and navvy, all together side by side with a vim and good fellowship gratifying to see, and crime is practically unknown among them.

The finds I saw were of a fairly level average, and in some instances rich, with the stones of great purity and value. In one pocket some thousands of dollars' worth had been discovered, and one Canadian admitted having cleared \$1,250 out of a week's work. He had in his possession stones worth \$350 from a three days' wash. The revenues derived from the claim licenses and royalties by the company are considerable, and its prospects as well as those of the

ing to litigation, these fields were practically closed down so far as their mineral wealth was concerned; but, now the whole thing is done openly under the public eye. In spite of the enormous productions of the De Beers and Transvaal diamond mines, the demand for brilliants is increasing much more rapidly than the supply, and the opening up of such mines, cannot fail to have far-reaching effects, affording lucrative employment to numbers of men, giving a stimulus to the trade, and expansion to the country, and inviting capital.

ENGLISH DOCTOR'S INCOMES.

Average Is Low—Much Hard Work and Many Unpaid Bills.

Sir John R. Robinson has related the story of a beautiful vase in the home of a doctor. It was given to him by a grateful young lady, who came one day and said she had a secret. She was about to be married, and married to the only man she loved; but, unfortunately, when a foolish girl, she had flirted with a young cousin and had tattooed his name, "Johnny," on the calf of her leg. The doctor asked if the bridegroom's name was Tommy, as, if so, there would be less trouble in making an alteration. His name was quite different, says Chambers's Journal, so the tattoo marks were redone with milk, although an ugly scar remained.

Dr. Caesar Hawkins, when in company with Robert Lee, who had kicked a bit of orange peel from the pavement to the roadway, replaced it, with the words: "What are you thinking about?" Was this a joke, or was he in earnest?

We are told that doctors in the East End of London will visit and provide medicine for a shilling, others give advice and medicine at a dispensary for sixpence. Contract work is even worse paid. It seems that tens of thousands of families in Great Britain, by the contract system which prevails in working class or manufacturing districts, receive medical attendance and advice for three-pence a week. Medicine and dressings are even provided.

A gray haired, worn looking practitioner, clever, and only thirty-five, once said that he could retire had all debts been paid by former and present patients. Every doctor has to think a great deal about his fees, his expenses are so great. Very rarely does a medical man become rich. Lawson Tait sets down the average income of medical men in England at 200 pounds a year. None of the research work done in hospitals is paid for, and very little of the hard work. Doctors appear to be debarred by etiquette from suing patients for their bills.

HEART OF LOUIS XVII.

Its Strange Journeys Over Europe—Curious Cathedral Guardians.

If the heart of Louis XVII. now rests in the mausoleum of exiled French royalty at Goerz, in Austria, it is only after the most extraordinary vicissitudes.

Sealed in a glass jar, hidden behind the books of the library of the physician who made the autopsy of the Dauphin's corpse, stolen by that doctor's assistant, enshrined in the altar of a Cardinal's oratory, robbed and desecrated by a riotous Parisian mob, recovered from a heap of offal and dirt, put up at public auction and then conveyed with much ceremony across Europe first to Venice and then to Austria, the adventures of this poor little dried up morsel of humanity are scarcely of a character to encourage royal personages in the belief that their last sleep will remain undisturbed, says the Family Doctor.

But it is not only mobs who interfere with the repose of the illustrious dead. Curiosity prompts many to open the tomb of the great personages who have made history in times long ago. And, strangely enough, some of the principal offenders in this respect are the very people to whom has been confided the care of these dead.

The late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury used to speak with horror of a well-known and popular English dean who

COUNTESS WEDS FIDDLER

SEEMED ONLY TO LIVE WHEN HEARING HIM PLAY.

Jilted Noble Fiance, and Now Living in a One-storey Cottage in Town of Oldenburg.

The recent runaway marriage of the Countess Vilma Featitics with the gypsy violinist, Rudolf Nyari, has created a sensation among the aristocracy of Bavaria, Austria and Hungary. She is just 24 years of age, and belongs to one of the first Hungarian families. Her father is Count Paul Featitics, and her uncle is Count Tassilo, an immensely wealthy magnate, through whose wife, formerly Lady Mary Hamilton, the Countess is also connected with the English aristocracy. The Countess was engaged to marry Count Spetti when she eloped. The Countess and her gypsy husband are now living in a little, one-storey, three-roomed cottage in a back street in a provincial town of Oldenburg. A recent caller describes how a door leading direct from the kitchen was opened for him. A forbidding looking elderly gypsy woman, who proved to be Nyari's mother greeted him. Her face relaxed somewhat as the object of his visit was explained, and she said, proudly: "My sons have all made good marriages. They are just giving a concert in an inner room." The visitor found two fair-haired, beautiful young women and two remarkably handsome, swarthy young men, all in evening dress, sitting by the lamp-lit table in a small room, the rest of which was occupied by beds, while in a corner a little gypsy girl in a red dress was playing with a kitten. The taller girl was the Countess. She has pleasant, unaffected manners and soft, dreamy eyes. The men were Rudolf and his young brother, Josef. The other girl was Josef's wife.

THE COUNTESS' LOVE STORY.

The Countess, in an ingenuous, impetuous manner, readily told her story. She said: "I was living with my mother in Munich at the beginning of last year when I first saw Rudi. He was giving a concert in a coffee house to which my fiance, Count Spetti, took us one evening. I was fascinated at once, and after I had been to the coffee house several times we were introduced by a society lady, for Rudi's playing had made him famous, and he had been asked to many of the best houses in the city. I soon felt that I could love no one but him. I only seemed to live when hearing him play. I asked Count Spetti to release me from my engagement, but he refused, and my parents sided against me. In May, when Rudi's season was over, he and his band had to return to Oldenburg. I was miserable, but we corresponded, and as he asked me in his letters to come and marry him if I loved him enough to be the wife of a wandering gypsy fiddler, I joined him here. My father followed me immediately and discovered my hiding-place and took me back to Munich. He said I must marry Count Spetti or he would have me locked up in a convent or a lunatic asylum. We only come of age here at 24, so I had to pretend to obey. I was shut up in a boarding-school at Munich and carefully guarded until the day last month which had been fixed for my wedding. Lots of presents arrived and everything had been arranged, but a week before the wedding my 24th birthday arrived, and then I left everything, ran away and came to stay with Rudi's parents here till we could be married. I wrote to Count Spetti and told him how sorry I was, for he had always been very kind, but I could love him no longer. All my relatives were dreadfully angry, especially my uncle Tassilo and my aunt, Mary, but they could not do anything, though my father sent a lawyer to try to bribe Rudi not to marry me."

MAD CONVICT'S ESCAPE

CAPTURED AFTER FIERCE BATTLE ON PRISON ROOF.

An Escaped Man Defies Warders at Wormwood Scrubs for Five Hours.

There have been few stranger scenes at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, London, than that enacted on Saturday, when a convict escaped to the roof of the prison, practically wrecked it, and, for close on five hours, held a small army of warders at bay. The man is believed suddenly to have become insane, says the London Daily Mail.

Crowds of people watched the man's mad feats on the tiles, heard him singing and shouting, and finally saw him captured after an exciting struggle on the sloping roof.

An official at the prison stated that the damage done to the roof is estimated at £500 to £600.

CLIMBED RAIN SPOUT.

Wm. McCoy, C23, the man who escaped to the roof on Saturday, is regarded in the prison as a bad character. Three weeks ago he headed a violent outbreak, and he has been punished for assaulting warders. A tall, middle-aged man, he is serving two sentences of eighteen months for robbery and five years for burglary.

On Saturday, about eleven, he was crossing the exercise yard with other convicts, when he made a dash from the ranks and began to shin up a rain-water spout to the roof of C block. Climbing with marvellous speed he reached the roof before the other convicts had been hurried back to their cells. Then he gave a great shout of joy and began crawling along the ridge to one of the corner turrets.

Here he wrenched off a four foot piece of lead piping, and with this as a weapon went back along the ridge of the steep roof, smashing the skylights and shouting and singing all the time.

"OH, THAT WILL BE JOYFUL."

Having destroyed all the glass in the row of skylights McCoy attacked the dormer windows on the roof. Walking along the narrow ledge in front of the windows he pushed the piece of piping through each of the small panes with which they are filled.

The man's antics on the roof were amazing. Every moment he seemed in danger of being dashed to pieces on the ground below. He waved his cap, then threw it from the roof; next he threw his boots over, and then his prison badge, which fell outside the prison walls. There was a rush to secure it, but police kept the crowd which had gathered back.

That the sound of the breaking glass and his own wild cries had drawn a big crowd to the north side of the prison seemed rather inspiring to McCoy.

"I am out for the day," he shouted, "and I shall never go back alive." Then he began to sing, "Oh, that will be joyful," and "I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you," were samples of the melodies.

STOOD ON HIS HEAD.

By this time all the prisoners had been locked in their cells, and the prison officers were using all their skill in efforts to capture McCoy.

As the warders climbed cautiously out on the roof McCoy wrenched off the tiles and hurled them from the roof, yelling as each one crashed on the ground, "That's for any (with an oath) warder who tries to take me." Every time a warder's head appeared a tile whizzed past it.

Pursuit on the steep roof, up and down which the frenzied man ran, was impossible, so it was decided to leave him alone for a time.

And so, for over three hours, McCoy

C. Worth had been discovered, and one Canadian admitted having cleared \$1,250 out of a week's work. He had in his possession stones worth \$350 from a three days' wash. The revenues derived from the claim licenses and royalties by the company are considerable, and its prospects as well as those of the individual digger seem particularly bright.

THE ALLUVIAL DIGGINGS.

In addition to those on the river banks the alluvial diggings, situated parallel with, but about sixteen miles from the Vaal, include Doornlaagte and Paardeberg West, also controlled by the Pniel Diamond Mining Company. These buildings cover an enormous area, partly in the Division of Kimberley and partly in Barkly, comprising no less than eighty square miles, all of which has proved to be diamondiferous to a paying degree. An alluvial wash of phenomena; richness has been found, and diamonds worth many thousands of dollars already discovered.

The diamonds found here, however, are essentially different from the river stones, both as to color and shape, and they are peculiar in that they show no sign of being water worn or of "travel," as is the case with those recovered from the Vaal River diggings, while the large proportion of carbons and garnets (always found in dry mines), in the same unworn state, despite their being soft stones, lead many experienced mining engineers and diggers to come to the conclusion that these diamonds are of a purely local origin and are derived from the erosion of pipes (yet undiscovered) in the immediate vicinity, and that in the locality are mines of wonderful richness from which the diamonds have been washed down in bygone ages by a slow running stream from the East, and lodged in the layer of gravel which runs in three distinct beds of varying thicknesses. The gravel, already proved to be diamondiferous to an extraordinary degree over an enormous area, has yielded more than \$150,000 of good stones.

This fact and the fact that diamonds have been discovered and workings profitably exploited by individual diggers have caused an enormous rally to the new fields, and what was yesterday a stretch of bare veldt is now a series of large and well-ordered camps. An unprecedented application has been made for shares, and no less than 40,000 claims already have been allotted by the company to individual diggers and syndicates in lots of

FROM ONE TO NINETY CLAIMS.

Claims are allotted on a sliding scale of moderate figures and a ten per cent. royalty, and hold out reasonable prospects for the individual digger to make money, especially in view of the fact that diamonds in recent years have enormously increased in value. Stones which twenty years ago sold at \$1.50 per karat, now bring \$25 to \$30.

In order, however, to encourage still further the miners, the Pniel company has offered a standing reward of \$20,000 for the discovery of any one of the pipes that will lead to the development of any of the dry mines which are known to exist in the area it controls, while the company itself is going in for proper systematic and scientific testing development.

At Paardeberg West, the company has been conducting, under the guidance of expert mining engineers of long experience, the experimental prospecting with gratifying results. Two pipes have been discovered, and the mine has been proved to be diamondiferous to a depth of two hundred feet. From official returns placed at my disposal by the directors, it is shown that the mines yield diamonds averaging \$2.50 to \$3.00 per load, which is extremely rich. There are indications of other pipes in this property, several fissures having already been located, and from the developments already made, there are every indication that they are in possession of a genuine dry mine of great value.

Some thirty years ago prospecting was done here by old diggers in a perfunctory manner, and subsequently, ow-

ing to the fact that the country was made history in times long ago. And, strangely enough, some of the principal offenders in this respect are the very people to whom has been confided the care of these deud.

The late Archbishop Benson of Canterbury used to speak with horror of a well-known and popular English dean who boasted that during his tenure of office he had opened and examined every tomb in his cathedral; and the primate was outspoken in his indignation when he found that during his absence the dean of his own cathedral at Canterbury had broken open the tomb of a mediaeval Archbishop of Canterbury and had removed a mitre of cloth of gold, a ring and a chalice which are now preserved behind glass in a recess in the northern ambulatory of the basilica. In fact, Dr. Benson always refused to look at them, declaring that his doing so would constitute a sort of tacit recognition on his part of what had been done.

LONELY DOUGHERTY ISLAND.

No Landing Ever Made There and Sighted Only Twice in a Century.

Which is the loneliest, most desolate and most inaccessible island on the face of the globe? Many people would doubtless plump for one of the Crozets, which were recently brought into notice owing to the wreck thereon of the Norwegian exploring ship Catherine, and the subsequent rescue of the castaway crew by the Turakina, a British steamer despatched from Cape Town for that purpose, says Pearson's Weekly.

But Hog Island, the westernmost of the group and the one whereon the wrecked men spent most of their time, is by no means an undesirable place of residence, abounding as it does in hares and rabbits, penguins, albatrosses and sea elephants.

Heard Island, in the same seas, is far more isolated, as well as more barren; but it possesses, as does Hog, a shelter hut for castaways, and is visited by whalers occasionally. So too is South Georgia, but it has no shelter hut, and as it is right out of the track of shipping, any one unlucky enough to be cast away thereon would stand a very poor chance of ever getting off alive.

Bouvet Island, in the same seas, is visited even more rarely, and on the last occasion when a ship touched there five corpses were found frozen on the beach, grim memento of some unrecorded tragedy of the sea. Possession Island, in its turn, is still lonelier and more inhospitable than Bouvet.

But probably the palm in this direction must be ascribed to Dougherty Island, on which, so far as is known, no landing has ever yet been effected. It has only been sighted twice in a century, and is officially described in the Admiralty sailing directions as "the most remote and isolated spot on earth."

WHY TAN SHOES WEAR WELL.

Dressing Used for Them Does Not Contain Acid—Blackening Does.

It seems pretty certain that for some reason or other tan leather keeps softer than black leather. One explanation of this may be that in the greater number of cases the blackening used for polishing black boots has strongly acid properties, whereas the pastes used for polishing brown boots are never acid and consist of a varnish made of oils and waxes.

In many of the formulas given for making blacking a very large proportion of oil of vitriol, or strong sulphuric acid, is directed to be used. The chief ingredients of boot blacking, according to the London Lancet, appear to be ivory black, treacle and oil of vitriol. Sometimes hydrochloric acid is used.

The object of the acid apparently is to dissolve out the mineral matter (chiefly phosphate of lime) of the ivory black and so to reduce it to a very fine spongy state. The result is that the blacking is very acid, if not with sulphuric acid, certainly with phosphoric acid. As a matter of fact we have found sufficient free sulphuric acid in blacking which we have examined to char paper when dried upon it.

And now now sorry I was, for he had always been very kind, but I could love him no longer. All my relatives were dreadfully angry, especially my uncle Tassilo and my aunt, Mary, but they could not do anything, though my father sent a lawyer to try to bribe Rudi not to marry me."

COMING TO AMERICA.

At this point the Countess turned towards her husband with a smile, and he replied with a loving kiss. Then she continued: "We were married at the registry as soon as possible, I settled a house in Budapest, which I owned in my own right, and other property on my husband. I shall not stay in this cottage very long. Rudi is going to play at Budapest, where he has been promised \$50 a night. Then we will go to New York. My only desire is to follow him around the world and hear him play."

"But I am quite happy here. I never knew a real home, for father and I were separated. I spent most of my life at a boarding school. Here I help with the house work, and my sister-in-law Kathy, and I are old friends, for curiously enough, we were at school together in Munich once, and now we are together again. We talk French to each other as in the old days. She has her romance, too."

Kathy, Josef's wife, belonged to a prosperous family and was married to a professor at Munich. She eloped with Josef a year ago. Since then her husband has secured a divorce and she has been married to Josef. A third brother ran away with a German Baroness, and is now giving concerts in America.

DODGING A ROGUE ELEPHANT.

Indian Official's Game of Hide and Seek With a Big Beast.

S. M. Fraser, Chief Commissioner of Coorg and resident of Mysore, met with an adventure in Coorg near the Canara border during his recent tour.

Mr. Fraser, accompanied by Mr. Harris, Assistant Commissioner; Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Haller, were riding along a narrow zigzag path through an almost impenetrable jungle when, says the London Standard, he heard an elephant moving parallel with them. Mr. McCarthy rode to the next bend to see if the coast was clear. At the moment Mr. McCarthy turned the bend a tusker came out on the path above him, and without a moment's hesitation gave the usual squeal and charged.

Shouting "Hide!" Mr. McCarthy galloped down the path, and, with this flying start, passed Mr. Fraser, who had not got up much pace, not fully realizing the danger. The rest of the party disappeared around the next bend. Mr. Fraser turned into an opening in the jungle, only to find it a trap of impenetrable growth on all sides. The rogue elephant was within a few yards of the horse's tail.

Without an instant's hesitation, throwing an arm around a tree while passing, he let the horse gallop from under him, fell to the ground on all fours, flung himself to one side clear of the charging elephant's path, and then springing to his feet took refuge behind a larger tree some paces away.

No sooner did the elephant miss his man than he pulled up, turned around and proceeded slowly to hunt for him. Mr. Fraser in the meantime moved silently around the tree, keeping it between himself and the elephant. Fortunately after some minutes the elephant moved off and disappeared. Mr. Fraser emerged from his place of concealment, not damaged in any way. The whole party was unarmed.

MARY JANE'S RIGHTS.

Domestic servants at Wellington, New Zealand, have formed a union and demand that their work on Mondays, Tuesdays, Fridays and Saturdays shall cease at 7.30 in the evening; on Thursdays and Sundays at two in the afternoon; and on Wednesdays at 10 p.m. all domestics to be home by ten o'clock except on Thursday, when they may stay out till midnight.

Every time a warder's head appeared at the whizzed past it:

Pursuit on the steep roof, up and down which the frenzied man ran, was impossible, so it was decided to leave him alone for a time.

And so, for over three hours, McCoy ran about the roof ripping off tiles, which he threw to the ground or heaped on the copings, and smashing the sashes of the broken windows.

Once he actually stood on his head in the centre of the roof, divesting himself of his coat and shirt, presumably for the sake of greater freedom of movement. He communicated by signs with the crowd below.

WARDER PARLEYED.

About four o'clock he was driven by a shower of rain to shelter in one of the corner turrets, and the warders' chance had come. They climbed quietly up the winding staircase inside.

McCoy, hearing them, rushed out and swarmed up the smooth coping at the end of the roof of C block. Sliding down on the other side, he found the opposite tower full of warders and began to climb back.

One of the warders in the tower parleyed with him to distract his attention while Warder Dennis climbed from a window and stealthily crept after the convict along the coping.

CAPTURED AT LAST.

Just as McCoy reached the high ridge of the roof Warder Dennis struck him heavily on the back of the knees and sprang on him ere he had time to recover. The crowd below cheered the plucky warder.

A second later warders from the two towers had swarmed up the ridge and flung themselves on the struggling man. In one mingled heap of kicking, writhing humanity they slid down the roof, and were brought up against one of the corner towers, warders belaboring McCoy with their staves.

A few minutes later, and McCoy, handcuffed and with his legs strapped, was bundled through a window into the lower and carried down stairs.

He had been on the roof five hours, but a few minutes, and had practically wrecked the roof.

The value of a college education is lost to some men, because it takes them too long to get over it.

The biggest gun in the world is one of 16½-in. bore at Cronstadt. The projectile is 4 feet long, and weighs 2,600 pounds. Its range is 12 miles.

The world's locomotive engines are, roughly, 48,000,000 horse-power, excluding motors. Steamship engines are only one-third of this power.

"I say, auntie, uncle said this morning that there wasn't another woman like you in the world." "Ah, the dear fellow! Did he really, Freddy?" "Yes, and he said it was a jolly good job, too."

"Do you think that moonlight promenades are as dangerous to sanity as they are said to be?" "I don't know about that, but they certainly are responsible for much rambling talk."

"What are you moping about the house for, Tommy? Why don't you go over and play with Charley Pinafore?" "Cause I played with him yesterday, and I don't suppose he's well yet."

Mrs. Goldington: "I am amazed, sir, that you should propose to my daughter. You have not known her a week." The Willy Suitor: "True, Madam; but I have known you for some time, and everybody says your daughter takes after you." He got the girl.

Singleton: "What's the matter, old man? You seem to have trouble on your mind." Wedderly: "My wife told me to order something 'in town, and I'll be hanged if I can remember whether it was a selee or a tea set."

"I'm afraid that boy of mine will kill himself by overwork." "Overwork! I didn't know he ever worked." "Oh, I refer to mental and not physical work. He overworks his brain trying to find excuses for not doing anything he doesn't care about."

EARTHQUAKES' FREAKS

CHANGES EFFECTED BY THEM IN GEOGRAPHY.

Remarkable Incidents Have Been Recorded in Various Parts of the World.

The terrible catastrophe in Jamaica, following so closely upon the destruction, in a like manner, of Valparaiso and San Francisco, forcibly draws attention to the fact that, despite the great strides science has made of late, little or nothing has been discovered respecting the mighty forces imprisoned within the earth, and to the outbreak of which these fearful disasters are due. Scientists certainly cannot complain of lack of opportunity, since records have been preserved of over 7,000 earthquakes severe enough to merit remembrance, and by which more than 14,000,000 people are estimated to have perished.

Some idea of the stupendous power of these subterranean forces is shown by the changes effected by them in geography. Mountains have been obliterated or new ones formed, islands have been made or destroyed, and whole stretches of coast-line wiped out. For instance, in September, 1759, on the lofty table-land about 150 miles southwest of the city of Mexico, a piece of land four square miles in area was suddenly raised 550 feet, and numerous cones appeared, one of them—the volcano of Jorullo—being nearly 1,700 feet high. Java, in 1772, suffered in the opposite way, for a tract of country fifteen miles long by six broad was

SWALLOWED UP ENTIRELY,

a mountain of 9,000 feet being reduced to 5,000 feet only in the process.

In 1822 a great earthquake in Chili produced a permanent elevation of from 2 feet to 7 feet over nearly 100,000 square miles of the country between the Andes and the coast, and geologists have discovered traces of sea-beaches at a distance inland which prove that such up-liftings must have occurred previously several times.

In the disaster at Lisbon in 1755, when nearly the whole city was wrecked in six minutes and over 50,000 people perished, the largest mountains in Portugal were shaken to their very foundations, great masses being hurled into the adjacent valleys. A new quay, built of marble, on which a huge crowd assembled for safety from the falling buildings, suddenly sank, and it is recorded that not one of the dead bodies came to the surface. Moreover, of the ships engulfed no wreckage floated, and the spot, though previously comparatively shallow, was afterwards stated to be unfathomable. An hour after the town had been shattered the sea suddenly retired so far as to leave the bar at the entrance of the Tagus dry, and then rolled in with a series of gigantic waves from 40 feet to 60 feet higher than the highest tide, completely swamping the city. The effect of this earthquake was felt over an area of upwards of 7,000,000 square miles, and the velocity with which the shock travelled was computed at about

TWENTY MILES PER MINUTE.

A district which has experienced the most extraordinary changes from earthquake is the valley of the Mississippi, which in 1811-12 was convulsed to such a degree that new islands and lakes twenty miles in extent, were formed in the incredible space of an hour, while other lakes were drained quite dry. The cemetery at New Madrid was precipitated, which the town is built, and the bank for fifteen miles above, sank 8 feet. For years afterwards the forest presented "a singular scene of confusion, the trees standing inclined in every direction and many having their trunks and branches broken."

About the same time Caracas experienced violent shocks; the surface undulated like a boiling liquid, and terrific

SHOT FOR SINGING A SONG

TUNES THAT ARE INSULTING TO SOME FOLKS.

Many Instances Where Their Singing Has Led to Rioting and Murder.

A song sung by a gramophone was the cause of a man's losing his life at the little Buckinghamshire hamlet of Penn, England, at Christmas. A slate club was being shared out in the village public-house, and the instrument in question ground out, among other songs, one having for its refrain the words, "Jack, Jack, when you come back, remember those you leave behind you."

The tune, for some reason or other, aroused the ire of a man named Channer, and he started quarrelling with a companion named Cooper. Words led to blows, a stand-up fight followed, and Cooper died forty-eight hours afterwards from the injuries he received.

During the racial riots at Atlanta a few months ago a negro started to sing the first verse of "John Brown's Body." He was instantly fired at by all the whites within hearing, and fell riddled with bullets. To us this seems a brutal and unprovoked murder. And so, in a sense, it was. But it must be remembered that that particular air is hated by all the Southerners, and rouses them to

UNCONTROLLABLE FURY.

"Marching through Georgia" is a song especially disliked by the inhabitants of the State of Georgia, of which Atlanta is the capital, for one line of the refrain runs, "As we go marching through Georgia"; and many citizens can well remember the days when the Northern armies ravaged their homes with fire and sword to those very words, sung to that identical tune.

For a precisely similar reason the Austrian National Anthem is abhorred by the Hungarians. Lord Charles Bessford discovered this somewhat unexpectedly during a recent visit of the Mediterranean Fleet to Fiume. He sent a band ashore to play in the evening. The performance was loudly cheered until the tune in question was struck up, when the applause suddenly turned to a perfect hurricane of groans, hisses, and execrations. Next morning the chief paper of the town, the Fiume Hirap, published a manifesto and an apology, in which it was explained that "the hissing was not meant for the band, but for the hideous and hated notes of the

ACCURSED AUSTRIAN ANTHEM,

to which no Hungarian can listen without clenching his fists and giving vent to his indignation."

Again, a man might as well play monkey-tricks with a hornet's nest as sing "The Wearing of the Green" in an Orange quarter of Belfast; while conversely, an individual desirous of getting his skull cracked could scarcely hit upon a likelier method of achieving his purpose than by striking up "Boyne Water" at an Irish Nationalist meeting.

Years ago, when King Louise Philippe was living in exile in England, the band of the 14th Regiment played on the terrace at Windsor while that monarch was on a visit to Queen Victoria. As was their custom, they introduced into the programme their regimental march, and none was more surprised than their bandmaster when Louis showed evident signs of a grave displeasure, while certain members of his suite, forgetful of even the ordinary rules of courtesy observed between the guest and host, rose as if to depart. The explanation came later, when it was discovered that the air of the march in question was identical with that of the

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY SONG,

"Ca Ira," to the accompaniment of which, shouted by thousands of angry throats, the unhappy King had only a short while previously been driven from Paris and his throne.

CHILDREN GET DIVORCED

BOYS AND GIRLS WHO SOON TIRE OF MATRIMONY.

Instances Where Very Young Children Have Been Married and Divorced.

One of the worst features in American life is still the ease with which divorce can be obtained after marriage. If marriage were less easy of accomplishment, probably divorce would be more difficult, but under present conditions it is just as easy for a child of thirteen or fourteen to get married in the States as it is for a grown woman in any other country. As a result of these child marriages it is not surprising to find that there are numerous divorcees who are still in the school-room.

One of the most recent and interesting instances of this state of affairs is the case of little Hope Brown, of Memphis, who, though only just over fourteen, and still at school, is suing for divorce. According to affidavits, the child was married on the Memphis side of the Mississippi River Bridge and lived with her husband one week, the gentleman she married being a Mr. Leslie Hopkins, who

BOARDED WITH HER MOTHER.

Hopkins was very much struck by the child's beauty, and asked her to marry him last September. The enterprising young man—he is only twenty-three—secured a license, and then invited little Miss Hope to accompany him to Crittenden County, where Justice J. J. Hogue married them. Then Mrs. Hopkins returned home and never said anything about her marriage. A week later Hopkins took his bride to the house of his father, where they remained for a week, when the young wife went back to her mother. Since that time she has had no further communication with her husband, and on telling the facts to her mother divorce proceedings were at once instituted. The child has now returned to school, and while she is following her studies the papers claiming absolute divorce have been filed.

Two years ago a young gentleman of the name of Henry White, a boy of fifteen, fell in love with a girl of seven years his senior, and they were married. The boy was at school at the time, and when the news became public his father and mother were so enraged that they had the bride arrested on a charge of kidnapping. The charge failed, however, and finally divorce proceedings were commenced.

After several weeks' delay the case came on and Mr. White was once more a free man.

HE RETURNED TO SCHOOL.

where he is at the present moment—another example of a boy who has already gone through the doubtful pleasures of marriage and divorce while still under the age of sixteen.

An interesting case of a child marriage and divorce comes from the State of New Jersey, where a pretty child of fifteen, the daughter of a well-to-do provision dealer, gloped with an assistant in her father's store, a good-looking young man of twenty-three or four. This young man, whose name was stated to be Perrin, was declared to be of excellent character, his only indiscretion being that he fell in love with his master's daughter.

The child seems to have returned his affection, but her father and mother laughed at her, never dreaming there was anything serious in the attachment. But one morning they awoke to the fact that the lovers had been "busy" for their daughter had flown, leaving behind a note saying that she could not live without "Albert," and had therefore run away with him to be married.

The father did his best to trace the elopers, but nothing was heard of the runaways for a fortnight. Then the child returned to her parents and explained that she had been married to

POWER OF THE SWORD

TERRIBLE TULWAR WIELDED BY SOWARS IN INDIA.

Incident of the Indian Mutiny—Englishman's Head and Arm Cut Off With One Stroke.

In an article in The Cavalry Journal of England, Sergeant Forbes-Mitchell, 13rd Sutherland Highlanders, gives some reminiscences of the Indian mutiny, incidentally relates an instance at Lucknow that came under his own notice of the force of a sword-cut from a curved sword of rigid steel:

"There were three brothers of the name of Ready in the 3rd, called David, James and John. They were all powerful, tall men, in the prime of life, and all three had served through the Crimea. David was a sergeant, and his two brothers were privates. When falling in for the assault on the Begum's palace, John Ready took off his Crimea medal and gave it to his brother David, telling him that he had a presentiment that he would be

KILLED IN THE ATTACK,

and that David had better keep his medal and send it home to their mother. David tried to reason him out of his fears, but to no purpose. John Ready replied that he had no fear, and his mother might know that he had died doing his duty. Well, the assault took place, and in the inner courts of the palace there was one division held by a regiment of dismounted cavalry armed with swords as keen as razors and circular shields, and the party of the 3rd who got into that court were far outnumbered on this occasion, as in fact we were everywhere else. On entering James Ready was attacked by a sowar armed with sword and shield. Ready's feather bonnet was knocked off, and the sowar got one cut at him, right over his head, which severed his skull clean in two, the sword cutting right through the breastbone. John Ready sprang to the assistance of his brother, but too late; and although his bayonet reached the side of his opponent and was driven home with a fatal thrust, in doing so he came within the swoop of the same terrible sword, wielded by the powerful arm of a tall man, and he was also cut right through the left shoulder diagonally across the chest, and his head and right arm were

CLEAN SEVERED FROM THE BODY.

The sowar delivered his stroke of the sword at the same moment that he received the bayonet of John Ready through his heart, and both men fell dead together. David Ready, the sergeant, seized the tulwar that killed both his brothers, and used it with terrible effect, cutting off the heads of men as if they had been mere heads of cabbage. When the fight was over I examined that sword. It was of ordinary weight, well balanced, curved about a quarter-circle, as sharp as the sharpest razor, and the blade as rigid as cast-iron. Now, my experience is that none of our very best English swords could have cut like this one. A sword of that quality would cut through a man's skull or thighbone without the least quiver, as easily as an ordinary Birmingham blade would cut through a willow.

GREAT IMPOSTOR DEAD

LIFE STORY OF A GREAT FRAUD:

LEO TAXIL.

Author of the Famous "Anti-Christ"

Hoax, Is Called to Answer

For His Sins.

The end of one of the most consum-

which the town is built, and the bank for fifteen miles above, sank 8 feet. For years afterwards the forest presented "a singular scene of confusion, the trees standing inclined in every direction and many having their trunks and branches broken."

About the same time Caracas experienced violent shocks; the surface undulated like a boiling liquid, and terrific subterranean sounds were heard. The whole city, with its magnificent churches, was ruined almost in a moment, and nearly 12,000 inhabitants were slain. Caracas has been called the city of earthquakes, and it is estimated that the damage caused by them is equal to an annual charge of \$4 per head on the population. In an earlier earthquake at the same place, in 1790, a large part of the forest of Aripa sank, forming a lake 800 yds. in diameter and 80 feet deep.

An instance of the opening and closing of fissures is afforded by the Calabrian earthquakes of 1783, which lasted for nearly four years. It is stated that men and cattle were engulfed by cracks in the surface, and in some cases thrown out again alive by the next shock, with

GREAT JETS OF MUD AND WATER.

History repeats itself curiously, for one chronicler of these earthquakes relates that numbers of miscreants were seen robbing the dead and dying, even stripping them of their clothes; and more than a century later the same thing takes place under almost identical circumstances at San Francisco.

Another remarkable incident is recorded. Near Seminara an extensive olive ground and orchard were hurled by one of the shocks a distance of 200 feet into a valley 60 feet in depth. A small inhabited house standing on the land went with it without injury to the building or occupants. Moreover, the olive trees continued to grow, and bore a good crop the following year.

Hindustan has had many important geological changes effected by earthquakes. In 1762 Chittagong was violently shaken, the earth opening in many places and throwing up water and mud of sulphurous smell. Then sixty square miles of coast suddenly and permanently subsided, one of the Mug Mountains entirely disappeared, and another sank so low that only the summit remained. At the same time a corresponding rise of ground took place at Ramree, an island farther along the coast. Again, at Cutch, in 1819, the fort and village of Sindree were submerged, and about five miles distant a long, elevated mound was raised, measuring some fifty miles by sixteen in places, out of what had been a perfectly level plain.

PAINTING THE LILY.

German Florists Produce Strange Effects by the Use of Aniline Dye.

Fashion in flowers has taken a freak turn in Germany of late and there is great demand in certain circles for blooms of hues not found in nature.

The flowers are cut with extra long stalks a few hours before they reach full maturity. Then the stalks are put in water in which aniline dyes have been dissolved. White carnations, lilies and pansies are the easiest to dye and give the most natural results.

As the stalk sucks up the water the aniline pigment is carried through all the fine vessels of the blossom and deposited in its cells, so that after a few hours its color is completely established. Sometimes strange and even beautiful effects are secured by stopping the coloring process before it is complete. The white petals will then be delicately veined with green or red—these being the colors most successfully used.

Since the discovery that the flowers are simply dyed there is a great outcry among floriculturists, who pronounce the process an outrageous fraud on nature, both inartistic and vulgar. This does not prevent the demand for the dyed flowers from spreading.

The smaller a man is, the more exasperating he is to his fellow mortals.

later, when it was discovered that the act of the march in question was identical with that of the

FAMOUS REVOLUTIONARY SONG,

"Ca Ira," to the accompaniment of which, shouted by thousands of angry throats, the unhappy King had only a short while previously been driven from Paris and his throne.

Even to this day the tune is hated by the French royalists, as is also the "Carmagnole," while many ultra-enthusiasts amongst them cannot even listen to the well-known strains of the "Marseillaise" without expressing forcible disapproval. The "Watch on the Rhine" is tabooed in Alsace and Lorraine by mutual consent, because of the disturbances it invariably gives rise to between the rougher elements of both the French and the German populations. In Warsaw, the other day, a man was shot by Terrorists for singing the Russian National Anthem.

CHILD SUICIDES IN GERMANY.

Number so Great That Causes are Being Studied — Cities Not to Blame.

Suicide among school children has become so frequent in Germany that the authorities are devoting serious attention to the causes of it. In Prussia alone there were 1,152 cases between 1882 and 1905, or something like three a month. The yearly number has been even greater in the last two years, it is said. A general discussion of the subject took place lately in Berlin at a meeting of the Society of School Sanitarians.

Of the number given above, 812 cases were of children attending the lower grade of schools and 342 the higher, but in spite of this the tendency to suicide appears to increase with age, as the number of children over 15 years who kill themselves was about four times as great as the number below that age. The boys also were four times as numerous as the girls.

In a great majority of cases the suicidal act was committed at home or near home and not at school or after leaving school. The causes, too, even when school matters were connected with them, usually had their strongest elements in the home.

In more than a third of the cases fear of punishment, dread of examinations or shame at failure to pass examinations was the prime cause. But in many of these cases, perhaps a majority of them, it was the attitude of the parents, actual or expected, that led directly to the deed.

The lack of correspondence between the actual powers of many children and the results exacted from them by a rigid school system often form the basis of trouble. But the thing that renders it acute is the assumption of ineffective parents that the child must be able to do what the school expects of it—what other children do.

"He can if he will," was described by one of the speakers as a suicide provoking dictum, as common as it is foolish, since it ignores the fact that human beings are so often deficient in the power to win.

Ten per cent. of the children's suicides were caused by insanity or nervous excitation in a pathological degree. Some of these cases were traceable to hereditary conditions, including alcoholism in the parents.

The remaining cases were almost without exception due to domestic causes, ranging from poverty to shame at the misconduct of relations, especially parents. The influence of morbid books was distinctly traceable.

No grounds could be found for the theory that the conditions of modern city life led to suicide among children. The proportion of cases was fully as large in places of the smallest size as in crowded centres of population.

CHANCE FOR HIM.

He "I shall never marry until I meet a woman who is my direct opposite." She (encouragingly): "Well, Mr. Duffer, there are plenty of bright, intelligent girls in the neighborhood."

fact that the lovers had been "busy" for their daughter had flown, leaving behind a note saying that she could not live without "Albert," and had therefore run away with him to be married.

The father did his best to trace the elopers, but nothing was heard of the runaways for a fortnight. Then the child returned to her parents and explained that she had been married to Perrin in Plainfields, but that she did not much care for the life, and if her father could obtain a divorce she would be very agreeable to fall in with the suggestion. The father thereupon took steps to have the marriage annulled, but did not succeed, and had to fall back upon

THE PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

which was subsequently granted.

The child has been given back her old name, and is now living in a boarding-school about ten miles outside Jersey City. The young man has stated that he still loves the girl, and when she reaches a competent age he hopes to make her his wife again.

One other interesting instance may be mentioned. This was a case in which two children—the girl but sixteen and the boy a year older—had run away from school and succeeded in getting a magistrate to marry them. In such a matter the parents of both bride and bridegroom were almost powerless, as neither the girl nor the boy could be accused of kidnapping, though had the girl been a year older she might have been proceeded against on this charge.

An annulment of the marriage was demanded, but refused, for the reason that nothing had been done contrary to the law. Then the youthful couple were asked to consent to a petition for divorce, and as each was without money, and had therefore found married life decidedly difficult, they at last consented and the divorce was obtained.

STEEL PAVEMENT IN PARIS.

It is Expected to Give a Good Surface for Horses and to be Very Durable.

Paris is experimenting with the latest thing in pavement. They call it steel pavement, but it is really a concrete pavement reinforced with a steel framework. The trial section of it has been laid on the Rue Saint-Martin, in front of the Conservatoire of Arts and Industries.

The metal part of the pavement is a plate of perforated steel with strong bolts of steel running through it, between the perforations. Each section has some resemblance to a steel harrow, only the prongs project equally on each side and they are square and blunt.

The plates are arranged close together on a bed of rough concrete such as is used for wood block pavement. Then a specially prepared cement is shovelled upon them in a soft condition and rammed down until it makes a solid mass, with the steel frame just levelled off evenly with the upper tips of the prongs.

The steel prongs are so close together that the shoe of every horse and every wheel of any width must rest in part on them and in part on the cement. It is expected in this way to secure a highly durable, but distinctly uneven surface, one on which horses will have sure footing in all weathers and on which they can secure the necessary purchase to pull heavy loads.

It will be superior to asphalt in ultimate economy and to wood, both in the better footing that it affords to horses and in the fact that it will not admit of dangerous ruts developing. The sample laid cost \$5.40 a square metre, a little more than a square yard, but when the work is done on a large scale, it is believed the price can be cut to about \$4.50. The life of such a pavement without serious repairs is estimated at ten years as a minimum.

Bank Clerk: "You will have to be identified, ma'am." Lady Customer: "My friend here will identify me." Bank Clerk: "But I don't know her, you know." Lady Customer: "Oh, well, I'll introduce you."

LEO TAXIL.

Author of the Famous "Anti-Christ" Hoax, Is Called to Answer For His Sins.

The end of one of the most consummate impostors of modern times is announced in the following brief telegram received recently from a Paris (France) correspondent: "The Patrie publishes the news of the death of the anti-clerical pamphleteer Leo Taxil."

Taxil's real name was Gabriel Jogand-Pages, and he was born at Marseilles fifty-two years ago. Educated by the Jesuits, he found himself in prison when a mere youth on a charge about which there has always been some obscurity. He came out filled with a virulent hatred against his old instructors, and flung himself wholeheartedly into an anti-clerical propaganda. From his headquarters in the Latin quarter of Paris he poured forth a constant stream of pamphlets with sensational titles, filled with bitter and scandalous abuse of everything Christian.

CREATED SENSATION.

In 1885 Taxil created a sensation throughout France by suddenly making his peace with the church and publicly expressing repentance for his lurid past. The convert was welcomed with open arms. Mgr. Richard, now Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, gave him his benediction, and Leo XIII. sent him the absolution of the Holy See.

Now commenced a fresh series of vehement pamphlets, this time directed against atheists and Freemasons.

French orthodoxy rejoiced in this truculent champion and his resounding blows for the faith. But Taxil had something in reserve. Early in the nineties he produced an impression among the faithful by a series of revelations connecting Freemasonry with Satan-worship, which was known to be carried on secretly in Paris.

FRANCE WAS SHOCKED.

Pious France was shocked. Then Taxil played another card. He announced his most startling discovery of all. The destined mother of anti-Christ had come upon earth and was deep in the counsels of Freemasons. She was known as Diana Vaughan; she was the high priestess of the Luciferians; he had seen her himself!

Taxil now sprang his last and most disconcerting surprise upon these good people. He flung off the mask, renounced the church with a torrent of insulting abuse, declared that his conversion was a hoax, and announced that all his revelations about the connection of Freemasonry with devil-worship were inventions. As for Diana Vaughan, she had no more solid existence than Mrs. Harris.

MUTUAL BENEFIT.

Rich Man: "My son, your education has cost me a great deal of money." Youth: "I know it, dad, but think what a lot you've learned; too!"

A PARADOX.

"I believe the safest financial course is a temperate one." "Yes, but how can you follow such a course when money is tight?"

YEA!

Blest be the maid—
A queen, say I—
Who cannot cook—
AND DOES NOT TRY!

POINTER RESEMBLANCE.

"Sam is a good deal like a dog, isn't he?" "Yep. Often makes a biting response!"

"Have you an ear for music?" asked the society maid. "No," replied the matter-of-fact young man. "I use one of my ears for telephone communications and the other for a pen-rack."



WE ARE STRONG ON OXFORDS

Better Styles. Better Shoes.

Prices as Low as Ever.

Gents' Tan and Chocolate Oxfords, Goodyear Welted Soles, new shapes.

Prices \$3.00, 3.50, 4.00, & 4.50.

Gents' Patent Colt and Gunmetal Calf Oxfords from the best makers in Canada and the United States.

Prices \$3.50, 4.00, 4.50, & 5.00.

LADIES' OXFORDS The largest stock we have ever shown in Brown, Tan, White, Grey, Green, Pink and Black.



1406

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.
Largest Dealers in this section of Canada.

THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK-WHEAT FLOUR always on hand.

FEED GRINDING a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best ANTHRACITE COAL also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE,
16th January, 1906.

COAL! OUR CELEBRATED PLYMOUTH COAL!

All sizes for prompt delivery.

We also carry in stock Steam Coal, Blacksmithing Coal

—and—

Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

New Goods.

- New Jam, Plum, Peach and Raspberry, in 7 lb wood pails.
- Mixed Pickles by the quart.
- Heinz's Spiced Gherkins by the quart
- New Catsup in large bottles.
- 3 lbs Seeded Raisins 25c.
- 4 lbs Mince Meat 25c.
- White Clover Honey in 1 lb sections.

FRANK H. PERRY.

DON'T FORGET that I sell American Wallpapers at lowest prices.

We also have a fine line of down-to-date Fruits.

And be sure and see my Souvenir Post Cards.

F. C. LLOYD,
Next Paisley House.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

The Foresters will run an excursion to Picton on May 24th.

Mr. C. R. Parks has purchased Mr.

UNDERWEAR

We carry the largest range and the finest goods in Napanee.

In this Line we are
SUPREME.

Our goods are the best, and our prices are the lowest. To be just to yourself you must come to us for your

UNDERWEAR.

A. E. LAZIER.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.

GIVE US A CALL.

Backleg in Cattle.

Remember its Wallace's Drug-Store where you get the genuine Vaccine (always best) and injector for using same.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold by public auction at Milligan's wagon shop, Napanee, on Saturday May 18th. Full line of household goods, bedding, china ware, and all things pertaining to house-keeping.

Z. A. VANLUVEN.

Why the paint remains white.

The Sherwin-Williams China Gloss White especially prepared for outside painting is mixed with Pure Screw Pressed Linseed oil, bleached, obtained from best Manitoba flaxseed. This paint will not chalk off, like pure white lead, and will cover more surface than any other paint. The Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper sole agent for Napanee.

The Cost of Paper.

The consuming public is so used to receiving the information that every kind of raw material has been advanced in price by those who control the supply that buyers of printing will not be greatly surprised to learn that nearly all kinds of paper have been advanced in price from eight to ten per cent. One week printers receive notice that wood pulp boards have gone up; another week that all book papers have advanced; then comes notification that coated or enamelled papers have been raised in price; that cardboard stock is on the incline, and that print paper is to be elevated a notch. This demand for advanced prices in the cost of paper must necessarily fall upon the consumer at large, for the printer has already all the burdens he can possibly carry in the general advance of labor and supplies. Buyers of printing may, therefore, reasonably look for an increased cost in all kinds of printed matter; and the duplication of orders at former prices is scarcely to be expected to continue.

Ramsay Paint.

The right paint to paint right. See picture advt. on inside page for sale by T. B. Wallace. 16-3-m

Fire at Shannonville.

On Friday evening last the village of Shannonville, nine miles east of Belleville, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire, which was only averted by the strenuous efforts of the

J. N. Osborne's

Barber Shop is on the north side of Dundas street near Steacy's. Call and see how well he can suit you.

Elocutionary Contest.

The last Silver Medal contest of the season, under the auspices of the Epworth League of Trinity church will be held Tuesday eve, June 4th.

Hogs Wanted.

Will ship hogs Monday next, May 20th. Highest price paid for good select hogs.

J. W. HALL.

Public School Libraries.

Can be had to the best advantage from A. E. Paul. I will furnish any one inquiring with a catalogue and will ship books on approval. Liberal discount, be sure and see me for your Library.

Church of St. Mary Magdalene.

Sunday next, (Whit-Sunday) there will be celebration of Holy Communion at the Midday service; although, through an oversight, no notice of this service was given on Sunday last.

ARTHUR JARVIS

Rector.

Millions of Users.

Millions of people, during the past five years, have become users of Liquezone. There is scarcely a country in the world where this germicide is not now employed. The makers are announcing in this paper today a new Liquezone, based on five years of experience. And they offer to supply a 50c bottle free, to old users or new, so that all may test the efficacy of the new product. See the offer elsewhere in this issue.

Ice cream freezers, gas and gasoline stoves, oil stoves. All kinds of warm weather goods at

BOYLE & SON.

Uncle Josh.

The comedy-drama, "Uncle Josh Spruceby" was presented Wednesday evening, at The Opera House before a very fair-sized audience. The characters in the plot are carefully drawn the situations are realistic and there is lots of comedy. It was a natural picture of rural life in the old New England home. The acting of Miss Vetnor as "Nancy Spruceby," was very effective. Miss Golding did good work in her role and her rendition of the pretty songs gained for her applause. The saw mill scene and the husking bee were appreciated. The company left for Picton on Thursday per Str. Reindeer.

Died at Tamworth.

Mr. D. L. Rose, one of Tamworth's most respected residents and a man well known over the whole of Sheffield and surrounding counties, passed away at his home in Tamworth on Sunday evening after a short illness. Deceased for many years has carried on a drug and stationery business at Tamworth, and his many friends and customers will regret his demise. He is survived by a widow and two sons, Messrs Clint, of Tamworth, and Sidney, of Boston. Mr. Alex Rose, Napanee is a brother and Mrs. J. A. Gardiner, Kingston, is a sister. The funeral took place on Wednesday to the family plot at Selby.

Have you seen our self registering Coal Oil pumps, every gallon measured correctly the same kind of pumps used for measuring boiled oil.

M. S. MADOLE.

Fire at Adolphustown.

The third concession of Adolphustown was fire swept, on Monday afternoon last. Early in the afternoon a chimney in the home of Jacob Roblin occupied by Mr. Edwin Roblin, took fire, the wind carried a spark to the drive house, and this, with the barns, became a total loss. The house was saved. The fire then caught in Miss Hawley's farm house adjoining which was the residence of the late Mr. Roblin.

we carry Steam Coal
Blacksmithing Coal
—and—
Blue Grass Cannel Coal
for a bright grate fire.

All at close prices FOR CASH.

Office, West Side Market Square, Phone 104
Yard: Foot of West Street. 1-11

CHAS. STEVENS,

Just Arrived

The Sorella Oxford for
Women at

\$2.50, 2.75, 3.00
In Black and Tan

The Jap Oxford for
Men at

\$3.00, 3.50, 4.00
In Vici Kid, Box Calf &
Patent Colt.

Call and see them.

The Dolly Varden Shoe Store.
Opposite Royal Hotel.

FRED CURRY.

Call at Cambridge's Confectionery Store

for your Bread and Pastry of the purest
quality, always fresh and appetizing, made
of the highest grade of flour money can
buy. Try our Home-made Bread.

A fresh assortment of high grade Choce-
vats always on hand. Also a fine line of
Fancy Box Goods of different flavors, to
suit the taste of all.

Lunches served at all hours.

We also have on hand fine grades of
Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and everything
else in connection with a Confectionery
Store.

Call and examine our goods. We will
be pleased to wait on you.

Cambridge's Bakery & Confectionery Store
Next door to Paul's Book Store.

BRAIN TRAINING.

We have a well earned reputation
for doing excellent work. We train
the BRAIN to think, the EYE to see
and the HAND to act. Our results
prove our statements. Our attend-
ance for the present term outnumber
anything in our past history.

**Frontenac
Business College**

KINGSTON, ONT.

Every graduate secures a situation.
Write for particulars and catalogue

T. N. STOCKDALE,

Principal.

The Elephant Brand Mixed Paints
and White Lead are the best.
M. S. MADOLE.

we think we can please you.

TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

The Foresters will run an excursion
to Picton on May 24th.

Mr. C. B. Parks has purchased Mr.
A. D. McCrossie's residence.

The construction of the East street
sewer was commenced on Monday.

Rathbun's Star Brand Cement
always on hand.

M. S. MADOLE.

The annual District Meeting of the
Methodist church, was held this week
in Trinity church.

A couple of travellers from sunny
Italy, with a performing bear, struck
town on Monday. Chief Graham
kindly escorted them to the outskirts
of the town and bade them travel east.

Fresh flower, garden and lawn seed.
Try our Earls court prize mixed sweet
peas. They are a special mixture, also
a special mixture in lawn grass seed.
Our seeds are new each spring. The
Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper.

Advertisers are kindly asked to hand
in copy for changes not later than
Wednesday afternoon for next week's
issue, owing to the fact that the 24th
of May falls on Friday and we have
to issue on Thursday in consequence.

CRESOLINE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for

SORE THROATS AND COUGHS

They combine the germicidal value of Cresoline
with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.
Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.
LESMING, MILAS CO., Limited, Agents, Montreal, 401

Deseronto May 12.—The Deseronto
Iron Works have commenced opera-
tions after a prolonged close-down. Ex-
tensive hardwood limits secured in the
northern portion of Hastings county
guarantee a steady supply of charcoal
for smelting for a number of years.

Mr. John Kingsbury this week found
an interesting relic in the shape of a
Canada Directory of 1857-58. Under
the heading of Napanee, then described
as a village, are the names of the busi-
ness men of that date. Mr. Kingsbury
also found an almanac of 1872 of
Messrs Dettlor and Scott.

ENGLISH SPAIN LINIMENT re-
moves hard, soft or calloused lumps and
blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs,
splints, ringbone, sweeties, stifles, sprains,
sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save
\$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the
most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known.
Sold by T. B. WALLACE.

Extensive repairs are being made to
the R. C. Manse, Mr. W. J. Jewell has
completed the contract, and when the work is
completed the manse will present a
decided improvement. Mr. Jewell
also has the contract for erecting a
new building for the Gibbard Furni-
ture Co. in the rear of that firm finish-
ing room.

A. S. KIMBLELY sells Dood's
Kidney Pills 35c; Chamber's, Morce's,
Wills', English, Ayre's, Dr. Hamilton's
Pills, all 20c; Dr. Pierce's Favorite
Prescription or Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery 85c; Paine's Celery
Compound 50c, Beef Iron and Wine
70c, Bottle White Pine and Tar 20c, 3
pkg Gillet's Eye 20c.

Mr. J. Earle Caldwell who has been
ill for nearly a year of tuberculous,
passed away on Thursday aged 30
years. Deceased had been a resident
of Napanee but a year or so, but in
that short time had made many warm
friends who sincerely deplore his early
demise. Last spring Mr. Caldwell
contracted pneumonia, and after a
lengthy illness was able to be around
again, but did not recover his usual
health, and just fall he went west and
spent the winter in Calgary and Ed-
monton. A few weeks ago he return-
ed home and had been in bed ever
since. The funeral takes place on
Saturday, and the remains will be
taken from the residence of Mr. W. A.
Carson to Belleville for interment.

Cord wood and Block wood
for sale. Robt. Light

21-tf

picture advt. on inside page for sale by
T. B. WALLACE. 16-3-m

Fire at Shannonville.

On Friday evening last the village
of Shannonville, nine miles east of
Belleville, had a narrow escape from
destruction by fire, which was only
averted by the strenuous efforts of the
citizens. About 11 o'clock a large
frame hotel on East Main street, own-
ed by William Ryan, was discovered
on fire, and in a short time was a mass
of ruins, together with all the contents.
The building was used as a storage-
house and sample rooms for his son's
hotel across the road, but was to be oc-
cupied June 1. The building was in-
sured for \$500 in the British America,
with no insurance on the contents.
The loss is heavy. The fire then spread
to the Orange Hall a few doors south.
This was a brick building, and was a
total loss, with all its contents. There
was an insurance of \$1,000 on the
building and contents in the Anglo-
America, not sufficient to cover the
loss. Several other buildings were in
danger owing to the high wind, but
hard work saved them.

CASTORIA.

Bears the
Signature
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
The Kind You Have Always Bought

Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles.

A car load containing over four
hundred squares of Oshawa Steel
Shingles, was delivered in Napanee to
farmers building and repairing build-
ings in this vicinity. This is only one
of many such deliveries made by the
Pedlar representatives in different
villages and towns throughout the
Dominion. The Oshawa galvanized
Steel shingles are guaranteed for twenty
five years and will last a century. In
this delivery we notice the patrons are
of the most experienced and up-to-date
people in their townships, the sharpest
thinkers and most cautious buyers.
The procession pulled up at the Royal
hotel and Mr. Vrooman, the Pedlar
people's travelling organizer and sales-
man, entertained them to dinner on
behalf of the largest sheet metal man-
ufacturers under the British flag.
Messrs Potter & Blanchard the local
Salesman were the recipients of many
congratulations on such a large sale,
it being their first attempt at this line
of business. From the satisfaction
given during the past ten years, The
Oshawa galvanized Steel Shingles
should shortly become as much a staple
article as nails or sugar.

A Large Order.

The wholesalers are the barometers
of the drug trade. When the whole-
sale druggists stock any preparation
extensively, this fact may be taken as
a sure sign that it is in increasing de-
mand. Probably the largest order
ever placed in Canada for a Standard
Remedy, was recently given to Fruit-
a-tives Limited by The National Drug
and Chemical Company of Canada
Limited, calling for 100 gross (14,400
boxes) of "Fruit-a-tives" or "Fruit
Liver Tablets".

Inside of two months, The National
Drug and Chemical Co. sold the entire
quantity, and purchased an additional
100 gross.

These two orders of 200 gross, aggre-
gating 28,800 boxes, show how large
the sale of "Fruit-a-tives" has grown,
and proves, too, that people all over
the Dominion are fully alive to the
value of this excellent preparation.

This fruit remedy no doubt has real
merit, yet were it not for the best kind
of new-paper advertising, which has
told the story of "Fruit-a-tives" to so
many of our people, its virtues would
be known only to the few.

Real merit and newspaper advertis-
ing mean success.

Did you get our
Sample color Card?

If not bring any one you did get to
Wallace's Drug Store. We can match
your choice of color and give you a
paint that covers better than most
kinds and dries with a beautiful gloss
—40 cents a quart. Its good if you get
it at Wallace's.

Town was fire swept, on Monday after-
noon last. Early in the afternoon a
chimney in the home of Jacob Roblin
occupied by Mr. Edwin Roblin,
took fire, the wind carried a spark to
the drive house, and this, with the
barns, became a total loss. The house
was saved. The fire then caught in
Miss Hawley's farm house adjoining
which was vacant, and this was quickly
burned to the ground. Then R. H.
Hawley's house, occupied by Frank
Joyce, with all outbuildings, fell a
prey to the flames, together with five
horses and fifteen hogs and other stock.
Mr. Joyce's family lost all, but the
clothes they had upon them. Still the
flames spread on and Malcolm Out-
water's outbuildings were the next to
go. The house was saved and a small
machine house. The loss to every
farmer will be heavy, although all
carried some insurance. The wind was
a perfect gale all afternoon and, the
neighbors who had gathered to assist
had great trouble saving some of the
buildings. About one mile was the
extent of the fire and every farmer
in that radius lost heavy. The school-
house was saved.

Some claim to, but we lead in flour,
feed and groceries. Get our price for
the celebrated Royal Household flour,
which is the best in the world, before
buying elsewhere. Choice groceries
and feed at right prices.

E. LOYST.

WE SELL

WM. GRAY & SON'S

Buggies

Celebrated Dane

Hay Loaders Horse Forks

Deering Binder Twine
Best Machine Oil.

A. O. ROBLIN,
South Side Market Square.

THE WALL PAPER RUSH

IS STILL ON AT PAUL'S

Some lines are getting low and we
are offering the remnants at

Sacrifice Prices.

**SEE OUR WINDOW ON
SATURDAY, for some of
our Best Bargains.**

Don't pass Paul, if you want Good
Goods at Fair Prices.

A. E. PAUL.

Next Cambridge's.

Pant Maker

WANTED.

Vest Maker

WANTED.

AT ONCE.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

PERSONALS

Mrs. Arthur Plumley and son Reginald are spending the week at Millhaven, visiting her sister Mrs. Jas. Cummings.

Mrs. T. F. Ruttan, returned on Monday from a six months visit at Swan Lake, Man.

Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, Hamilton, is the guest of her father Mr. John Huffman. Mr. John Huffman is seriously ill at his home on Water street.

Mr. M. W. Parks, Upland, Cal. is visiting his brother Mr. J. A. Parks, Selby.

Rev. Hugh Cairns left on Tuesday for Saskatoon, Sask.

Mr. J. W. Collier, Peterborough, spent a couple of days last week the guest of Dr. and Mrs. C. M. Stratton.

Mrs. Geo. Crabbe, Oshawa, spent last week the guest of her mother Mrs. Wagar, Centre street.

Mr. Arthur Fraser has graduated as a Pharmacist from Columbia College of Pharmacy, securing a beautiful gold medal.

Mrs. Dr. Paul, and her sister Miss Mary Beeman, Newburgh, left on Monday for Mrs. Paul's home in Fort William.

Mr. Byard B. Shibley, merchant, Wilton, was in Napanee last Saturday.

Mrs. W. A. Rockwell and Master Gordon Rockwell, of Chicago, arrived in Napanee last week.

Mr. Warner-Eakins, of Toronto, was visiting his mother Mrs. I. Eakins John St. over Sunday.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Florence Ming, only daughter of Dr. E. Ming, John street, and Milton T. Bates, of Chicago, the marriage to take place on Wednesday June 27th.

Mr. B. F. Davey left on Monday for Winnipeg, Man.

Miss E. Williams, Panama, is visiting at Selby.

Rev. C. E. S. Radcliffe, Camden East was in town on Wednesday on his way to Kingston.

Dr. Gould, of New York, C. I. T. Gould, of Baltimore, Mr. C. Ingram, of Col., were in Napanee Monday on their return from the Kaladar gold mine. Dr. Gould left for home via Montreal on Monday and Mr. C. I. T. Gould and Mr. Ingram returned to the mine.

Mrs. Ross left on Monday for Ewan, Mich., where she will spend several months.

Mr. Richard Chown, of The Red Cross Drug Store has purchased a drug business at Arnprior.

Miss Annie Wilson, who has been a trusted employee of Mr. A. E. Paul for over seven years is about to sever her connection with A. E. Paul, having accepted a position in Toronto. She leaves here on May 24th.

Mr. Percy Madden, Newburgh, left on Sunday for Montreal to assume a position on the steamer Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Ham spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. T. B. Ham. Wilton.

Mr. A. C. Scott, of Odessa, surprised his many friends last week by taking to himself a wife in the person of one of Cannifton's most estimable ladies, Mrs. M. J. Latta.

Mrs. J. A. Shibley was in Belleville, on Thursday.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—At Deseronto on Monday May 13th. 1907 George Baldwin aged 77 years.

McKNIGHT—At Richmond on Wednesday May 15th, 1907, Martha Jane, wife of Mr. Hugh McKnight, aged 73 years 5 months.

CALDWELL—At Napanee, on Thursday May 16th, 1907, J. Earle Caldwell, only son of Mrs. W. A. Carson, aged 30 years.

Notice

All parties having accounts against me will please render the same immediately and receive prompt settlement. All parties indebted to me will please call and settle immediately. All accounts not immediately settled will be placed in court for collection. Irrespective of parties (a word to the wise is sufficient). Office open evenings all next week up to 10 p. m.

CHAS. STEVENS.

Parish of Camden.

Services on Sunday May 19th, Whit Sunday (D. V.) as follows: 8 a. m. Holy Communion at Yarker; 11 a. m. Holy Communion at Camden East; 3 p. m. afternoon service at Yarker; 7 p. m. evening services at Newburgh. Offerings are asked for Domestic Missions. Camden East is asked for \$18.22; Yarker \$7.77; and Newburgh \$6.25; then the full assessment of \$85.00 will be paid in full. Let all do their duty in this important branch of church work.

Golf

The Ladies Golf Club, of Napanee, held a general business meeting Monday afternoon, May 13th, Mrs. Herrington, the president, in the chair and many enthusiastic members being present. Several items of interest were discussed; higher fees, improvements on links, privileges of members' guests and teas. It was decided to make active member's fees \$2 and associate \$1 per season in order to help the Men's Club financially, and to hold the annual meeting the first Wednesday in April each year. The officers and standing committee will give the first tea next Tuesday, at four o'clock, weather being favourable. All ladies intending to join the club will be cordially invited.

Deseronto Lacrosse Club elected these officers: Patrons, H. M. Rathbun, W. J. Malley, E. Armitage, H. M. P. Deroche and John Freeman; honorary president, W. H. Stafford, honorary vice-president, Thomas A. Stewart; president, James L. Gaulin; first vice-president, S. Coulter, secretary-treasurer, A. M. Smith.

Will the party who removed the ladder from Herrington & Warner's office, Napanee, kindly return the same. The hooks are still on the building. Don't lay it on the grass, hang it up any time between 9 p. m. and 1 a. m. No questions asked. If there is any charge for returning the same send in bill.

H. L. WARNER.

May 17th, 1907.

James Babcock, who gave Kingston as his place of residence, was charged with being intoxicated at Belleville Sunday. He claimed that he did not

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

A Cream of Tartar Powder free from alum or phosphatic acid

Makes Home Baking Easy

LAPUM.

Sunday school re-opened May 12th, with the following officers:— Superintendent, B. W. Love; Assistant Superintendent, B. Davy; Sec'y-Treasurer, Mrs. B. Rose; Teachers, B. Davey, Mrs. C. Joyner, Mrs. C. Lapum, Mrs. H. Bush, Mrs. B. Rose, and Mrs. W. Love; Organist, Mrs. Wilbur Love.

Lieut. Col. Clyde, Odessa, spent last week here with his brother-in-law, Arnold Brown.

John Simpkins, Odessa, spent last week with his mother, Mrs. Emily Simpkins.

Miss Helen Wallace, Harrowsmith, was on Sunday the guest of Miss Hazel Joyner. Geo. Joyner, who has taken a position at the B. of Q. railway station, Newburgh,

spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Ham, Napanee, spent Sunday with Mr. Ham's mother, Mrs. T. B. Ham.

A number from here are on the sick list.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

T Y I.

Money cannot buy Better Coffee than the Coxall Co's finest blend of Java and Mocha 40c. per lb., freshly ground at time of sale. It's well known that our Tea at 25c. has no rival.

THE COXALL CO.

GIVE THE BABY

Saves Babies' Lives.

MENTION THIS PAPER

Destroy Worms, Assimilate the Food, Regulate the Bowels, Sweeten the Stomach, give Sound and Refreshing Sleep, Relieve Teething Troubles, Allay Feverishness, Cure Indigestion, Diarrhea, Constipation, Colic, etc. **STOPS WALKING IN THE SLEEP, AND FRIGHTENED AWAKENING. CURES FITS.** Do not contain Morphine, Opium, or other narcotic.

WHAT WE WILL DO—Any person sending their address can have samples sent free. We want to give you the proper medicine for children. Have the genuine.

CAUTION—Do not allow Druggists to substitute these Tablets. If you cannot get Hennequin's send direct to us. Your only guarantee of the genuine Hennequin's is "you will find the letter "H" stamped on every Tablet."

PRICE 25c. or 5 PACKAGES FOR \$1.00. Pro paid to any address. If after using one package you wish your dollar return us the remainder. We cannot be responsible for moneys unless sent P. O. Order, Registered Letter, or Stamps

DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Canada.

SIR JOHN, JR.

Standard Bred. Registered 1062

HAMBLETONIAN

Bred at Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Elora, Ont., by Wm. Palkingham.

One of the best bred Trotting Horses in Canada.

Golden Chestnut, White Stocking, Silver Mane and Tail, height 16j hands, weighs 1200 lbs.

Gould, of Baltimore, Mr. C. Ingram, of Col., were in Napanee Monday on their return from the Kaladar gold mine. Dr. Gould left for home via Montreal on Monday and Mr. C. I. T. Gould and Mr. Ingram returned to the mine.

Mrs. Ross left on Monday for Ewan, Mich., where she will spend several months.

Mrs. A. A. Shuster, Belleville, spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Judge Madden.

Mr. Charles Weir, agent, B. of Quinte Railway, Tweed, was in Napanee on Tuesday.

Mr. A. T. Harshaw and Mr. W. S. Herrington, of Napanee, left for Cornwall, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Stevens and child of London are guests of his parents Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Stevens.

Mrs. Frank Trimble and son Mac, Picton, spent a few days this week with friends in Napanee.

W. A. Shaw, of Toronto, was in Napanee, Wednesday.

Mrs. C. D. Wartman, of Belleville, spent a few days this week with friends in Napanee.

Mr. Gilbert Wood and family, Odessa have removed to Picton.

Messrs Jas. Lewis, Wilton, and W. C. Snider, Odessa, were in town on Thursday.

Mrs. Frank Smith left for the west on Wednesday to join her husband.

Mr. John Taylor, of Belleville, was in Napanee Wednesday.

Mr. W. J. French, of London, Eng., has taken a position with W. A. Steacy.

Mr. Jas. Windover, Forest Mills, was a caller at our office on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Miles, Richmond, Cal., are renewing acquaintances in Napanee and vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bowerman, Toronto, were in town a few days last week.

Mrs. McGee, of Toronto, is visiting friends in town.

Miss Shannon, Tanworth, is visiting her uncle, Mr. Dan Loucks, Clarksville.

Mrs. W. H. Hunter, Miss Beatrice Hunter and Mr. E. Francisco were in Kingston on Tuesday, making the trip in Madden's auto.

Mr. Farley, of Trenton spent a couple of days this week calling on friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Sampson, spent a few days this week with friends at Clairview.

Gold Watches,
Gold Filled Watches,
Silver Watches,
Enamel Watches,
Beautiful Bracelets,
Beautiful Brooches,
Lovely Rings,
Newest Designs
of Chains.
Natty Charms
and Locks,
Necklets and Locketts.

Don't fail to call and inspect the Store of Good Quality.

Right Prices.

F. CHINNECK, Jeweller

Near Royal Hotel,

hanging. Don't lay it on the grass—hang it up—any time between 9 p. m. and 4 a. m. No questions asked. If there is any charge for returning the same send in bill.

H. WARNER.

May 17th, 1907.

James Babcock, who gave Kingston as his place of residence, was charged with being intoxicated at Belleville Sunday. He claimed that he did not secure any liquor in the city, but had a bottle which he brought with him. The magistrate inflicted a fine of \$5 and gave him ten days to pay the same as Babcock said he was going to work there.

YARKER.

Work has been commenced on the new brick building for the Merchant's Bank here. The brick are from Tweed.

Mr. A. Bruen, who recently moved to Belleville, was here last week.

Mr. J. C. Connolly is improving his residence.

Wm. Woodhouse, Jr., has moved to the Browly farm and John Woodhouse to Water street.

Mrs. Clara Snider died here on Wednesday last week.

The H. M. Church people held a Convention here which was well attended.

Miss Clemo and Miss Finch, who have charge of the movement here, leave this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Boyes of Kingston spent Sunday here.

NEWBURGH.

Judge Price held Division court here on Friday last.

Mrs. Earnie Paul and child accompanied by her sister, Miss Annie Beeman, left on Monday for her home in Fort William, after spending a few weeks with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Beeman.

Lient. W. G. Berman spent Sunday with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. Beeman.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Husband spent Sunday the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wm. A. Boyce.

Mrs. Wm. Miles, Peterboro, is spending a couple of weeks the guest of her daughter, Mrs. George Walker.

Miss Gertrude Conway has completed her course in stenography at Kingston Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hudson spent Sunday last the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. A. Boyce.

Mr. Charles Welbanks spent Sunday with relatives at Picton.

Mr. Percy Patterson is getting along nicely.

Mr. Percy Madden left on Sunday night last for Montreal, to accept a position on the steamer Hamilton.

JUNE

THE WEDDING MONTH.

More weddings in June than in any other month of the year, and it is getting more and more popular to be a June bride.

We can supply the happy groom to be, with wedding ring, marriage license, and gift for bride; a tie pin or cuff links for best man, and a swell belt buckle, set of combs, pearl pin, brooch or bracelet for bridesmaid, also cut glass, silverware and high class china in great variety, make suitable gifts for the invited guests. Our stock was never more complete.

Smiths' Jewellery Store

T. B. GERMAN,
Barrister and Solicitor,
MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICE: Grange Block, 60, John Street
26m Napanee

HAMBLETONIAN

Bred at Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Elora, Ont., by Wm. Palkingham.
One of the best bred Trotting Horses in Canada.

Golden Chestnut, White Stocking, Silver Mane and Tail, height 16½ hands, weighs 1300 lbs., 6 years old, no pimples or bunch. The horse that carried the Red Ribbon away from Elora, Elmira, and Drayton against a strong competition.

In 1904 he carried the Red Ribbons away from Elora, Elmira, and Guelph—was shown against the best.

Sir John is not one of the has-beens, he is it, right now; he is one of the best in Canada! He has the size, appearance, speed, and all that goes to make any horse a good one.

Sir John can be seen at my stable; I ask inspection, look him over before promising. I want you to point out all his bad spots; I claim that this horse has not a pimple, blemish, large or small—he is the horse you want this year.

Sir John's pedigree, etc., can be had or will be sent to anyone wishing to look his breeding etc., up. He is not a disgrace to the good ones that he belongs to, and he does belong to the best families alive. Enquire at office of Douglas's Egyptian Liniment, Napanee, Ont.

F. P. DOUGLAS, Owner.

JAS. FRANK,
Professional Driver, Groom.



THAT HORSE THERE

Is a bred trotter and he is a trotter himself. —will we say is correct. What give him a mark of 25 or better this fall, he has never been tracked, but can show you a 50 or better to a wagon. Your chances in this horse.

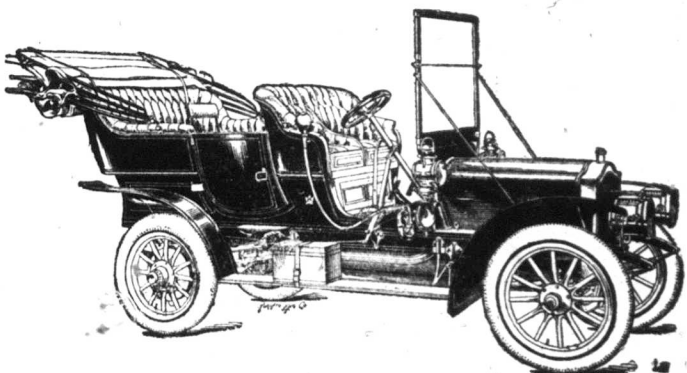
A trotting horse, a carriage horse, bang up driver, saddle horse, or general purpose horse, he is a good investment to any man.

When you find together perfection in the car and factory ability to look after you, then you have the car you want.

THE RUSSELL IS THIS CAR.

The Strong Combination—

**Excellence of Car.
Nearness and Equipment of Factory**



ONE OF THE RUSSELL TRIO.

Models—the same type throughout. A delight to the mechanical and a pleasure to the aesthetic critic. Metal-to-metal disc clutch; selective sliding gear transmission. Powerful double set of breaks on rear wheels. Nickel steel in all gears and shafts.

STRENGTH AND SIMPLICITY the basic principle in all our construction.

Model D—18 H. P., 2 cyl., light Touring Car.....	\$1600
Wheel base 90 in., tread 56½ in., 30 x 3½ in. tires.	
Model E—25 H. P., 4 cyl. Touring Car.....	\$2500
Flexible and quiet in operation, wheel base 104 in., tread 56½ in., 32 x 4 in. tires.	
Model F—40 H. P., 4 cyl. Touring car.....	\$3750
Wheel base 113 in., tires 34 x 4 in. in front and 4½ in. in rear. Power. ul, speedy and handsome.	

Write for Catalogue.

CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited.
Toronto Junction, Canada.

Branches—Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.